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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

NEW YORK CITY.

The McFarland Trial—Further Evidence of Insanity—Court Adjourns to Monday.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)
NEW YORK, April 14, 1870.

Upon the opening of Court this morning Mr. Gerry, junior counsel for McFarland, placed the note about which a discussion took place yesterday in the hands of the jury, for them to determine whether the letters were intended to represent J. R. Y. or you.

Dr. Eckford Guinsey, the first witness called, testified he believed McFarland to be insane about the time Richardson was pistolled.

James O'Rourke, M. D., who had prescribed for McFarland, was the second witness called by defense, to prove the insanity of McFarland. He described the symptoms of insanity he had noticed in McFarland just previous to the homicide.

Dr. P. J. Clark, a practicing physician, first knew the prisoner in '65; met prisoner in company with previous witness; his manner was that of one speaking to himself, as if there was something wrong with him; remarked this to Dr. O'Rourke. McFarland spoke to Dr. O'Rourke, and while he was doing so witness was trying to fathom in his own mind what was the matter with him; thought at the time that if prisoner had committed any act, no matter how outrageous, he would not be responsible for it; noticed peculiarly wild expression of his eye.

Francis Elmer, druggist, testified that he had seen the prisoner two or three days before the occurrence, when he came to get morphine; the first time prisoner came he got one grain of morphine; on one occasion he came after midnight; his manner betrayed great excitement, and he complained of sleeplessness; his little boy sometimes came with him; he thought him irrational.

Judge Davis—Do you think it proper to sell morphine to an irrational person?

The witness replied that he gave the morphine on a physician's prescription.

Judge Davis asked if he did not know the prescription to have been one year old, and the witness admitted that he did. The name of the physician was not signed to the prescription, only his initials.

George H. Taylor, physician, testified that he became acquainted with the prisoner in '67; the prisoner visited his establishment in that year; he was suffering from intermittent fever. Witness prescribed quinine for him. Witness saw him again in '68, when he complained of sickness; he recommended him to go out of town. The prisoner did not speak to him much about his family troubles.

James D. McClelland gave evidence, similar that already reported, of McFarland's appearance and actions.

After the usual recess, Wm. S. McFarland, physician, testified he was a nephew of the prisoner. Mrs. McFarland told him her husband gave her all the money she required; saw her the second day after she left her husband, at Mrs. Sinclair's, she occupied a room adjoining Richardson's; said her reason for leaving him was he had commenced to drink, and refused to go back; she asked him to stay that night with her husband, as she feared he would destroy himself. He told his uncle of the conversation and he seemed much affected. At the conversation with Mrs. McFarland she told him her husband loved her very much, and in fact was jealous of her; she told him her father was coming down; they would hold a conference. Once told witness all she needed was money to make her happy, to enable her to mingle with the *elite* of society in New York. He communicated the remark made by Mrs. McFarland about money to McFarland.

Mr. Gerry offered to show by witness that Mrs. McFarland told him that Horace Greely thought a great deal of her, and Schuyler Colfax admired her very much.

The testimony was ruled out.

Witness testified that McFarland told him he had remonstrated with his wife about dinning at a restaurant with Richardson and they had made up, and his wife subsequently left him. McFarland, in May, 1867, read for him an intercepted letter; his manner was wild and he seemed irrational. Met him afterwards at the Swedish movement cure establishment; he was then much emaciated and depressed in spirits. Saw him frequently during '68 and '69, and formed the opinion he was deranged. On one occasion he told him he had an uncontrollable impulse to destroy himself and witness prescribed morphine for him. Cross-examined—Did not say to Mrs. McFarland he had long known her husband had treated her like a brute. Heard prisoner make use of irrational expressions, but could not recite any particular expression; he said his wife was a good woman and would come back to him if she got out of the society of bad people. The McFarlands were not, so far as he knew, an excitable people.

E. J. Orrly testified to McFarland's irrational manner.

Peter Gillespie testified the prisoner said to him he had nothing left to live for; he was a ruined and dishonored man. Witness asked him to stay at his house, and he said he would if he furnished him with a razor. Witness asked him what he wanted with a razor, and prisoner answered it was to put an end to his life. Witness said to him to live for his boy, and he jumped up and said he would; that he would teach him to avenge him. His language was very incoherent, and he did not seem to know what he was saying.

Judge Davis, on cross-examination, asked witness if he did not know the property of the prisoner had been attached, and that he had transferred it.

Mr. Graham objected to the question, which he said was evidently the emanation of the private malice which Judge Davis represented. The counsel charged that Judge Davis represented Mrs. Calhoun, who desired to screen her reputation.

Judge Davis said he had never spoken to Mrs. Calhoun in regard to the case, and did not represent her.

Mr. Graham called up the District Attorney to say if the question had his sanction. It was time to know if the object of the prosecution was to enable certain parties to white-wash their reputations.

The Court ruled the question proper.

Witness said he knew nothing of the prisoner's property having been attached. The property, he understood, was sold by private sale.

The Court adjourned till Monday morning

THE INDIANS.

Pursuit by Citizens of Wyoming—Eleven Savages Killed—Railroad Train Thrown from the Track.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CORINNE, Utah, April 14.—Advices received to-day from South Pass, Wyoming, say the volunteer party which left that place in search of the Indians who committed murders, came across a band of them at Wind River Valley on the 7th and killed eleven, including Black Bear, a chief of the Arapahoes. On going further north the Indians, principally Sioux and Arapahoes, were found to be numerous and in such strong places that it was useless to attack them and the citizens returned. No whites injured. A detachment of the Second Cavalry arrived at South Pass yesterday morning and two companies of the Fourth Infantry, Col. Bartlett in command, have also arrived *en route* to Wind River valley to garrison camp Augur.

SIDNEY, Neb., April 14.—The Indians cut the stringer on the bridge three miles east of Antelope and threw fourteen cars off the track about one o'clock this morning. All the train men except one brakeman, got on the engine and run to the next station. After they left the Indians broke open a number of cars. The remaining brakeman fired on them and they left. The western bound passenger train was delayed six hours waiting for the wreck to be cleared.

—Forty-six Union printers employed on the *Republican* of St. Louis are on a strike. The question of wages is not involved in the case.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

(SECOND SESSION.)

The Deficiency Bill Passed—The Case of Georgia Further Discussed, Without Action—Progress With Tariff Bill.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)
WASHINGTON, April 14, 1870.

SENATE.

Mr. CONKLING, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to authorize the city of Buffalo to construct a tunnel under the Niagara river, which passed.

Mr. SUMNER introduced a bill to incorporate the Pacific Sub-marine Telegraphic Company, and to facilitate telegraph communication between America and Asia, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations and ordered to be printed.

Mr. WASHBURNE, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported with amendments the bill granting lands to aid the construction of a railroad on or near the thirty-sixth parallel from the Mississippi to the Arkansas river.

The calendar was gone through with.

The resolution introduced by Mr. Edmunds, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to sell surplus gold in the Treasury without delay, was, on his motion, tabled.

The resolution by Mr. Ferry, for the consideration in open session of treaties for the acquisition of foreign territory, was indefinitely postponed.

A resolution was offered by Mr. CHANDLER, directing that upon the resumption of the consideration of the Georgia bill there shall be neither adjournment nor recess until a final vote is taken thereon, and a division being taken thirty Senators rose in the affirmative.

Mr. CASSERLY demanded the yeas and nays, remarking the minority had some rights left, and the resolution was without precedent in the history of the Senate.

Mr. THAYER suggested in lieu of the resolution an agreement to take the vote to-morrow at four o'clock.

Mr. CHANDLER said last December there was a rehash of all the speeches ever made on the Georgia question, and this rehash was again served up in the cases of Virginia and Mississippi, and then the Senate took a recess of a month and had a little more hash. The country was sick of the debate, the newspaper press was disgusted with it, and the only hope now was to sit it out.

A question of order being raised, the resolution was finally declared out of order, as in conflict with the 53d rule.

The Georgia bill was proceeded with.

Mr. MORTON depicted the outrages and violence committed by the Ku Klux and other secret organizations in the South, whose purpose is to drive out Republicans. He attributed their existence to the teachings of Northern Democratic Conventions, and particularly to the National Convention of that party in New York City in 1868. He charged the responsibility for the present reign of terror in the South upon the Democratic party of the North, and proceeded to argue that if Federal intervention in the reconstructed States was made it should be made in the interest of the loyal friends of the Government and not of its enemies. He spoke about two hours.

Mr. EDMUNDS attributed the cause of the outrages in the South to the inefficiency of the authorities. He thought as long as the people there did not choose to defend themselves, the remedy could not be supplied by Congress.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, submitted the report of the Committee of Conference on the Deficiency bill, which was concurred in.

The Senate then rejected Mr. William's amendment to the Georgia bill, to insert in lieu of Mr. Bingham's amendment, a proviso that the next election for members of the Legislature be held in November, 1872, etc.—yeas 24, nays 25, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Abbott, Ames, Boreman, Chandler, Cole, Drake, Fenton, Flanagan, Gilbert, Hamilton, [Texas,] Howard, Howell, Lewis, Nye, Osborn, Ramsey, Rice, Spencer, Stewart, Sumner, Thayer, Warner and Williams.

Nays—Messrs. Anthony, Buckingham, Carpenter, Casserly, Corbett, Davis, Ferry, Fowler, Hamilton, of Maryland, Howe, Johnston, McCreery, Morrill, of Maine, Morrill, of Vermont, Patterson, Schurz, Scott, Sherman, Sprague, Stockton, Tipton, Vickers and Willey.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Several reports from the Printing Committee for printing documents, were adopted.

One providing for extra copies of the gold panic, which was characterized by Mr. SCOFIELD as the most worthless document ever printed, was tabled.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, from the Reconstruction Committee, reported a bill removing the political disabilities of C. B. Sibin, of Texas.

Mr. COX proposed to offer an amendment in the form of a general amnesty.

Mr. BUTLER declined to yield for it, saying there was no time for this purpose.

The bill passed.

Mr. HOOPER, from Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures, offered a resolution instructing the Committee, when it reported on the subject of international coinage, to submit a statement of the weights and values of gold coin of Great Britain, France and the United States. Adopted.

Mr. JENCKES, from Committee on Patents, reported a bill to revise, consolidate and amend the statutes relating to patents and copyrights, and spoke in explanation and support of it till the close of the morning hour.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, from the Post-office Committee, made a report in the case of the investigation into the erection of New York and Boston postoffices, and moved it be printed and laid on the table, and the Committee be discharged from further consideration.

Mr. FITCH, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported bills, which were ordered printed and recommitted, granting lands to Wisconsin for the construction of a breakwater harbor and ship canal at the head of Sturgeon Bay to connect the waters of Green Bay with Lake Michigan, and to aid the construction of a railroad from New Orleans to the western boundary of Louisiana.

Mr. BROOKS (Mass.) attempted to get up a contested election case, but,

On motion of Mr. SCHENCK, the House went into Committee on the Tariff bill, the question being on the amendment offered yesterday by Mr. Banks to reduce the duty on hemp unmanufactured. The discussion which took place, taken part in by Messrs. Wood, Schenck, Butler (Mass.), Burdett, Morgan, Axtell, Marshall, Beck and Banks, covered the questions whether Russian hemp and Manilla were or were not similar productions, whether under the treaty with Russia they should not be subject to the same duty, and the effect of high duty on hemp as benefit to the farmers of the west and as an injury to ship building and commerce, &c.

The amendment was finally rejected.

Mr. BANKS moved to increase the duty on Manilla from twenty-five to forty dollars per ton. Rejected.

On motion of Mr. SCHENCK, the next paragraph was amended to read: on jute and sisal grass sixteen dollars per ton.

The next paragraph was that taxing jute butts one hundred dollars per ton.

Mr STRONG moved to reduce to six dollars. Adopted—64 to 54.

The next paragraph, taxing cordage and hemp three cents per pound, was, on motion of Mr. GARFIELD struck out.

Recess until evening.

Evening Session.—The Committee of the Whole at 7.30 resumed the consideration of the Tariff bill, commencing at the paragraph taxing gunny cloth, etc., three cents per pound when valued at ten cents or less per square yard, and four cents per pound when over ten cents per square yard.

Mr. BUCKLEY moved to amend by reducing the duty to two and three cents per pound.

The amendment was advocated by Messrs. Buckley, Beck, Butler (Mass.), Allison and Kellogg, and opposed by Messrs. Schenck, Arnell, Garfield and Burchard.

In the course of the discussion Mr. BUTLER declared he did not wish to see the day when manufactures would flourish in the west, for where manufactures flourish agriculture goes down.

Mr. SCHENCK, commenting upon that remark, declared after that he was prepared for almost anything in the way of political economy. He could not help being amazed at it, when reflecting that no where in the world was agriculture brought to such perfection as in England, Holland and France, particularly in Holland, in the very midst of the manufacturing region. He had supposed that wherever manufactures grew up agriculture also advanced and high prices were obtained for the products of the soil. He commented on the selfishness of New England, which was not content with less than sixty or eighty-five per cent. protection, but did not want the west to have a protection of thirty-five per cent.

Mr. DAWES believed the growth of manufactures in the west would benefit that region by opening up a near market for its products. The policy indicated by his colleague would be the worst possible for the prosperity of the country.

Mr. BUTLER defended his position and repeated that manufactures could not be got to flourish in the west, hothouse them as they might, so long as there was cheap land there.

After further discussion the amendment was rejected—53 to 62.

Mr. SARGENT moved an additional paragraph making the duty on burlaps twenty five per cent. *ad valorem*. Adopted.

The paragraph relative to hemp and jute, carpets and matting, was passed over without amendment.

The paragraph taxing matting of bass or linden wood bark fifteen per cent. *ad valorem* was not amended.

The paragraph taxing mats and carpets of vegetable materials was not amended.

The next paragraph was that taxing yarns, &c., forty per cent.

Mr. BANKS moved to strike out the paragraph so as to put on the free list the words "coir or fibre and cocoa nut fibre." Agreed to.

Mr. TWITCHELL moved to amend the paragraph by reducing the duty on tow of flax, hemp or jute to thirty-five per cent.

On a vote by tellers, there was no quorum, and the Committee rose, having disposed of one page of the bill to-day.

Mr. BUFFINGTON introduced a bill to provide for the redemption of nickel coin. Referred to Committee on Banking and Currency.

The House then adjourned.

CANADA.

Continued Activity of the Military—Arrest of Delegates from Red River—Habeas Corpus Act Suspended.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

MONTREAL, April 14.—Great activity continues in military matters. The members of H Battery, Royal Artillery, have been ordered to be ready for service and were at work nearly all night taking out camp stores, &c. The rifles and artillery are also under orders to turn out at a moment's notice. The musters of volunteers last night were on the whole good, some battalions presenting almost full strength, and enlistments are taking place rapidly. They are to drill several hours daily and three hundred are to be ready to take the field immediately.

LONDON, Ont., April 14.—The London Field Battery has been ordered to St. Clair river.

OTTAWA, April 14.—Mr. Scott, delegate from Red river, was arrested last night on a warrant issued at Toronto, charging him with being privy to the murder of Thomas Scott, at Fort Garry. Father Richart will probably be arrested to-day.

In the Senate last night Mr. Dickey inquired of the Government whether the funeral expenses of the Hon. Thibeaux to bear some of the expense to which the country was put owing to Fenian disturbances, and said it was strange there should be talk of withdrawing troops while Canada was exposed to the danger on the frontier, not on our own account but in consequence of disaffection in Ireland. Mr. Campbell said the expense in the first place would be borne by the Dominion and correspondence as to the ultimate division of the expense had taken place between two Governments.

Father Richard, in reference to Detective O'Neil had a warrant for his arrest, gave himself up. A writ of *habeas corpus* was served on O'Neil and the case argued before Judge Galt. Decision to-morrow. Meantime the prisoner will remain in the custody of the Detective.

The *habeas corpus* act has been suspended. The measure passed both Houses and was assented to by the Governor General in the name of her Majesty. This afternoon Sir John A. McDonald, in asking the Parliament for a suspension of the act, said the government had received information, on which they relied, that the peace of the country was again in danger from the invasion of lawless men from the United States belonging to the Fenian organization. The policy of the Fenian body seemed to be to create as much notoriety as possible and get up an excitement in the minds of the public press. Of late they had adopted a different and more safe and secure course for them, and he thought more hazardous for Canada, and that was to carry out their arrangements with great secrecy and caution. The Government had information which they could not for a moment hesitate to believe and trust, but which they could not place before Parliament without certainty of danger to their informants, but the information was complete and it was to the effect that there was a fixed resolve on the part of the Fenian body to invade this country at an early day. When that day may come the Government cannot foresee. It might be to-day, or it might be in a week, but he believed that arrangements have been made for invasion at an early day. They had taken steps to resist the invasion, and that such resistance to the invasion would prove successful no one could have any doubt of. The Government having received information, they have and were bound to take steps to meet the invasion, and if such steps would prevent it coming into the country, so much the better. It was of course to the Government a matter of deep anxiety and regret that this state of excitement should exist, and this stand of hostility on the part of the Fenian body towards Canada. Canadian unoffending people. The Fenian organization was more active this moment than it had been for years, and he could not deceive himself with the idea that there would be a peaceful end to this state of affairs. He believed we would have a continuance of these attempts for many years. We must put up with them as best we may. He would move for leave to introduce a bill to authorize the apprehension and detention of persons suspected of committing acts of hostility or conspiracy against Her Majesty's government.

QUEBEC, April 14.—The whole of the volunteer active force is in the city garrison. A field battery and two troops of lussars paraded this morning and are held in readiness to depart at a moment's notice. All other battalions in the district have been ordered to report immediately to headquarters. There is very little excitement. The belief is there will be no raid.

The harbor is clear of ice and navigation opened, and a vessel has sailed for Cork.

CUBA.

Gen. Jordan Still at the Head of Insurgents—An American Citizen Executed.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

KEY WEST, April 14.—Authentic advices received from Cuba to-day represent that General Jordan is still in the field, fighting at the head of the patriot forces. General Goyenche was defeated last week near Boga. There was an engagement on the 8th between Goyna and Bayueron in the Calon district. The Spaniards were again defeated.

Edward Nattes, citizen of United States, was shot in Fort Cubonas on the eighth inst. Consul General Biddle had previously telegraphed the facts in his case to Washington and made an appeal to the United States Government to interfere to save Nattes' life, but he had received no answer on the day of execution.

Serious Fire—Hotel and Oil Refinery Destroyed—Loss About $140,000.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

OIL CITY, April 14.—The Exchange Hotel, with its furniture, &c., in Franklin, was totally destroyed by fire last night. Loss $125,000 to $130,000. Insurance $35,000. Many of the surrounding buildings were destroyed and the whole town in that vicinity stampeded, causing much additional loss in moving furniture.

Donahue's refinery in Oil City was partially destroyed by fire. Loss $8,000. No insurance. Three narrow gauge cars standing alongside were destroyed. Loss $4,000.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

NEWS BY CABLE.

French Press Law Violations—Workingmen's Association and the Plebiscitum—Troops Called for in Ireland for Protection to Life and Property—The Easter Holidays—Spanish Priests Decline to Take the Constitutional Oath—Riots in Seville.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, April 14.—It is not likely that John Bright will be able to resume his seat in Parliament during the present session, owing to ill health.

The accouchment of the Princess Christiana is expected to take place some time next month.

DUBLIN, April 14.—The magistrates of Waterford county have asked the Government for additional troops, for the protection of life and property during the hearing of the election petition.

LONDON, April 14.—The *Churchman* says it has good reason to believe the Ministry will abandon the education bill.

The volunteers are flocking to Brighton in great numbers for the annual review.

An affray occurred to-day on the American ship Japan, lying at Waterloo dock, during which Hawkins, a seaman, was killed by a messmate.

A dispatch from Athens states there were no Americans in the party of travelers recently robbed and ill treated by briggands in Greece. The prisoners are not yet ransomed.

Arrangements have been completed in Paris for a general strike of workmen, to commence Tuesday next.

LONDON, April 14.—There will be but little business done during the remainder of the week, on account of the holidays. The Mincing Lane markets will be closed until next Tuesday and the Stock Exchange will be closed until Saturday.

FRANCE.

PARIS, April 14.—A day or two ago the *Marseillaise* published a congratulatory address from the workmen of Lyons, who were on a strike, to the operatives in the mines and workshops of La Creuzot. The proprietors of that journal have therefore been prosecuted again for violation of the press law in fomenting disorder.

The International Society of Workmen contemplate issuing an address requesting the workmen of France who favor a Republic to vote with blank tickets on the occasion of the plebiscitum.

The bullion in the Bank of France has increased 880,000 francs during the past week.

The *Journal Officiel* of to-morrow will announce the resignations of Daru and Buffet. Ollivier will provisionally take charge of the Department of Foreign Affairs and Segris that of Finance.

The Senate to-day commenced to debate the *Senatus Consultum* and passed it through the first stage. The discussion will be resumed on Monday.

The Government dispatched more troops to Nevers to-day, on account of the continuance of the strike at Fourchambault, a little town in the neighborhood.

Gustave Flourens has for warded to the French republicans a congratulatory address from Irishmen.

SPAIN.

MADRID, April 14.—The Spanish priests, acting under the orders from the Vatican, refuse to take the oath prescribed by the new constitution of Spain.

Rlois broke out at Seville yesterday on account of an attempted enforcement of the conscription act, but they were suppressed without difficulty. The Diario, of this city, charges that the recent revolt at Reagon was brought about with Cuban money.

The *Epoca* says many priests refuse to take the oath to the Constitution, but advises the Government to avoid all appearance of violence.

Severe measures have been taken against those who forcibly opposed conscription. The sentences of the men now on trial will be unusually heavy.

MARINE NEWS.

GLASGOW, April 14.—The steamship Australia has arrived.

The steamship St. Andrew arrived from Portland.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, April 14—*Evening*—Consols: for money 96; account 94⅝. American securities heavy: '62s, 88¼; '65s, 87½; '67s, 87¾. Ten forties 86¼. Stocks quiet with Erles at 20½; Illinois Central 113½; Atlantic & Great Western 28.

ANTWERPT, April 14—Petroleum quiet at 51f.

HAVRE, April 14—Cotton flat.

FRANKFORT, April 14—United States bonds quiet at 94f.

PARIS, April 14—Bourse firm: rentes 73f 77c.

LONDON, April 14—Money market is advancing owing to the unfavorable bank returns. Bullion in the vaults to day is 406,000 pounds less than on last Thursday. Tallow heavy at 44s 9d. Sugar dull.

LIVERPOOL, April 14.—Cotton sales for the week 59,000, exports 6000, speculation 8000, receipts 71,000, stock 477,000, American 297,000 bales. The market to-day is quiet and steady; middling uplands 11½; Orleans 11⅝@11¾; sales 10,000 bales. California white wheat 9s; red western No 2 7s 8d@7s 9d; winter 8s 6d@8s 7d. Western flour 19s 9d. Corn: No 2 mixed 28s 9d. Oats 2s 5d. Pork 96s. Beef 106s. Lard buoyant at 68s 9d. Cheese 72s. Bacon 57s 6d for Cumberland cut. Spirits Petroleum 1s 1d; refined 1s 5½d. Tallow 44s@44s 3d. Turpentine 28s 9d.

HAVRE, April 14.—Cotton closed quiet with low middling to arrive at 132f.

LONDON, April 14.—Sugar closed nominal at 35s 6d on spot and 27s 6d afloat.

The Ohio Legislature.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

COLUMBUS, April 14.—The Appropriation bill passed the Senate to-day after the appropriation for the Morgan raid was stricken out.

The nominations for Trustees of the Agricultural College were confirmed by the Senate in Executive session.

The House passed a bill prohibiting County Commissioners from making improvements that will cost more than $10,000, without first submitting the same to a vote of the people.

—A daughter of Isaac Ferguson, aged ten years, was run over by freight cars of the Indianapolis and St. Louis Railroad in Terre Haute, yesterday evening, and injured so severely that she died in forty minutes. The child was attending school near the scene of the accident and was crossing the road for water when the cars struck her.

—The last spike in the track of the Terre Haute, Vandalia & St. Louis Railroad, west of the Wabash river, was driven at the State line yesterday afternoon. The bridge over the Wabash at Terre Haute will be finished next week, and then the entire line, one hundred and sixty five miles, will have been completed.

—Thomas, the Wall street, New York, operator, who quietly walked off the other day with some $60,000 in Kansas bonds, is still missing. He appears to have been the party who previously swindled the Union Pacific Railroad, Messrs. Kissam & Co., and Bailey, Lang & Co. of large amounts.

—An explosion occurred in the extensive kerosene oil refinery, Jersey City, at midnight, Wednesday. The fire spread rapidly and two men barely escaped with their lives. Fortunately the flames were subdued before they reached the great tanks and a conflagration prevented.

—A number of laborers who had struck for higher wages and been replaced by others, made an attack on their successors in Bergen, N. J., yesterday morning, and succeeded in driving them from work. They attempted the same game in Jersey City, but were repulsed by the police.

THE CAPITAL.

The President and Amnesty—The Disorder in Alabama—Balance of Trade—Nominations—The Postal Convention with Switzerland, &c.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)
WASHINGTON, April 14, 1870.

THE PRESIDENT AND AMNESTY.

In conversation with a correspondent, and in reply to the question whether he intended to issue an amnesty proclamation, or send a message to Congress recommending the removal of disabilities imposed by the Fourteenth Amendment, the President is reported to have said, "No, sir; I don't intend to issue an amnesty proclamation at all; my predecessor, President Johnson, exhausted that pretty thoroughly." Smiling—"But quite true, that I did some time ago contemplate sending to Congress a special message recommending the removal of all disabilities, and I thought that a fitting occasion for a message of that kind would be the restoration of Texas and the other States to the Union, believing it would have the effect to promote general good feeling and harmony throughout the South; but since then there have been so many complaints made about outrages in the South, and requests for military interposition in some of the States, like Tennessee and North Carolina, that I have reconsidered my resolution. I have came to the conclusion that so long as the state of society in those districts is such as shall call for military aid to preserve order, it would be useless to recommend to Congress the removal of the disabilities. For the present, therefore, I cannot send that message to Congress." He was asked if it was true that he had a message of the kind proposed ready to send to Congress, and replied, "Yes, sir," and went on to state that the document had been all ready, but its presentation was abandoned for reasons already stated. The message was brief, urging Congress to remove, by a proper enactment, all disability imposed by the Fourteenth Amendment, under one simple condition, to wit, the appearance of all applicants in open court and the announcement of such desire. It will be seen that the disorderly classes in the South, who have given rise to much cause of complaint, have a great deal to answer for. It is probable, however, that the day is not far distant when the President will be able, with impunity, to gratify this noble impulse.

AFFAIRS IN ALABAMA.

The following telegraphic correspondence took place to day:

Montgomery, Ala., April 14—Hon. Willard Warner: You have doubtless learned of the recent acts of lawlessness in Green and other counties in the State. I have matured and am putting in operation a vigorous and determined policy which will not only stop the violence but bring the offenders to punishment.

WILLIAM H. SMITH,
Governor of Alabama.

Washington, D. C., April 14th—To Gov. W. H. Smith, Montgomery, Alabama: I am rejoiced at your telegram. The President, Congress and the country will sustain you in your bold action to enforce the law and give safety to all classes of our citizens. Let rabels be forgiven and murderers hung. Amnesty and the latter will give us peace and safety.

WILLIAM WARNER.

BALANCE OF TRADE.

The statistics of commerce and navigation show that the imports for the year 1869 were $463,461,427, gold value, and in 1868 were $399,210,410. Domestic exports, $464,873,369, mixed values, against $441,800,672 in 1868, while the re-exports were $29,221,514, against $20,404,978 in 1868.

NOMINATIONS.

The President has nominated John Titus for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Arizona, Chas. A. Tweed as Associate Justice of the same, and Geo P. Fisher as United States Attorney of the District of Columbia.

AGREED TO.

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs this morning agreed to report favorably the bill granting one year's pay to the families of officers and men lost on the Oneida.

SUPERVISOR.

Louis M. Foulke, of California, has been appointed Supervisor of Internal Revenue for the District of California, Nevada, Utah and Arizona.

TAKES EFFECT.

The additional postal convention made with Switzerland, reducing the rates via England to ten cents per half ounce, prepayment optional, takes effect May 1st.

BILL PASSED.

The conference report on the deficiency bill has been agreed to by both Houses. It appropriates $1,000,000 for New York and $300,000 for Boston postoffices.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—The Workingmen's Colorado Cooperative Association start for Denver May 22d.

—The Cincinnati and Cleveland colored people yesterday celebrated the Fifteenth Amendment.

—The steamer Bremen, which sailed from New York yesterday, took out $70,000 in gold.

—The wheat crop in Indiana is reported as very promising under the present weather.

—Railroad men are considering about constructing a line from Springfield to Columbus, Ohio.

—The fifty-fourth anniversary of the Female Bible Society was celebrated in New York yesterday.

—The Little Miami Railroad Company has filed notice of an increase of stock from three to five millions.

—The colored people's celebration at Frankfort, Ky., was quite an event, and passed off pleasantly and quietly.

—Two new palace cars, with spacious piazzas at the ends, have been placed on the roads between Jersey City and Chicago.

—Noah Allen, a young man, committed suicide at Maumee city, Ohio, Thursday morning, by shooting himself in the head.

—Senator Revels lectured on the Press to a large audience in Philadelphia, last evening, about two-thirds of whom were colored.

—The nominations for Trustees of the Agricultural College were confirmed by the Senate in Executive session.

The House passed a bill prohibiting County Commissioners from making improvements that will cost more than $10,000, without first submitting the same to a vote of the people.

—A daughter of Isaac Ferguson, aged ten years, was run over by freight cars of the Indianapolis and St. Louis Railroad in Terre Haute, yesterday evening, and injured so severely that she died in forty minutes. The child was attending school near the scene of the accident and was crossing the road for water when the cars struck her.

—The last spike in the track of the Terre Haute, Vandalia & St. Louis Railroad, west of the Wabash river, was driven at the State line yesterday afternoon. The bridge over the Wabash at Terre Haute will be finished next week, and then the entire line, one hundred and sixty five miles, will have been completed.

—Thomas, the Wall street, New York, operator, who quietly walked off the other day with some $60,000 in Kansas bonds, is still missing. He appears to have been the party who previously swindled the Union Pacific Railroad, Messrs. Kissam & Co., and Bailey, Lang & Co. of large amounts.

—An explosion occurred in the extensive kerosene oil refinery, Jersey City, at midnight, Wednesday. The fire spread rapidly and two men barely escaped with their lives. Fortunately the flames were subdued before they reached the great tanks and a conflagration prevented.

—A number of laborers who had struck for higher wages and been replaced by others, made an attack on their successors in Bergen, N. J., yesterday morning, and succeeded in driving them from work. They attempted the same game in Jersey City, but were repulsed by the police.

ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.

Regular Meeting—Petitions, Communications and Remonstrances.

A regular meeting of the Select and Common Councils of Allegheny City was held yesterday (Thursday) evening, April 14th, 1870.

Select Council.

Members present—Messrs. Callery, Gwinner, Hall, Huckenstine, Long, Megraw, Moul, J. C. Patterson, A. Patterson, Peterson, Phillips, Reineman, Riddle, Weitsch, and President McBrier.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Phillips presented a petition of citizens on Ohio street for a sewer. Referred.

Mr. A. Patterson, a petition for grading Brown street.

Also, a remonstrance against paving McCurdy's alley.

Also, petition for grading Page street from Fulton to Beaver avenue.

Also, for opening and grading of an alley between Beaver avenue and Sheffield street.

The foregoing were referred to the Street Committee.

Mr. Reineman, a remonstrance against the grading of Main street, on Troy Hill. Referred.

Mr. Long, a petition from the Ladies' Relief Society relative to the better care of the poor. Referred to Committee on Poor Farm.

Mr. J. C. Patterson, petition of Pleasant Valley Railway Company for right of way over certain streets. Referred to Committee on Streets.

CITY PROPERTY.

Mr. Riddle presented the report of the Committee on City Property.

The Committee report a resolution authorizing the procuring of an armory for the Heath Zouaves, provided the cost does not exceed $600.

Relative to providing additional room for City Engineer and Controller, the Committee report a resolution authorizing the preparation of plans for an addition to city building.

The report was accepted.

Mr. Long moved to amend the first resolution by striking out $500 and substituting $250.

The amendment was adopted and the resolution passed as amended.

The second resolution was taken up.

After considerable discussion Mr. Long moved as a substitute for the resolution that the Committee on City Property be instructed to notify the Directors of the Allegheny Library to vacate the room occupied by them, on or before the 1st of July, and that said room be occupied by the City Engineer.

A lengthy discussion ensued on the substitute.

Mr. McBrier, Mr. Hall in the chair, moved to lay the matter over until next meeting of Councils, and the Committees are directed to report the plan reported one year ago.

The amendment was lost.

The question then recurred on Mr. Long's motion, when the yeas and nays were called for, with the following result: yeas, 11; nays, 3. So the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Riddle, a petition for the grading and paving of Jackson street. Referred.

Mr. Patterson, a petition for grading and paving of McCurdy's alley. Referred.

Mr. Megraw, for the widening of Church avenue. Referred.

POLICE COMMITTEE.

Mr. Phillips, chairman of the Police Committee, presented a report relative to the petition for the establishment of a schindery, in which the Solicitor had given an opinion stating that the city had no right to go into the matter, and the Committee report adversely.

REPORT OF MARKET COMMITTEE.

Mr. J. C. Patterson, Chairman of the Street Committee, presented the report of that Committee.

The Committee report adversely to the petition of residents on River avenue for an abatement of the rate of assessment for improving said avenue.

They also recommend the adoption of a plan for an iron bridge on Ohio street across the railroad.

The following ordinances accompanied the report:

For grading Jalappa street, grading and paving Mulberry street, High street, Irwin avenue, Buena Vesta, Taggart St., Union avenue, for lateral sewer on Bank alley and Ann street, Beaver street, Frazers alley, Sheffield street and Rush alley.

Also an ordinance repealing an ordinance for grading Adams street.

The report was accepted.

Mr. Moul moved to refer that portion of the report relative to River avenue back to the Committee, with instructions to report a resolution for an abatement of assessment.

The motion was adopted.

The ordinance for grading and paving Irwin avenue was taken up, read once, and laid over till the next meeting.

The ordinance for lateral sewer on Ann street was read once, and laid over under the rules.

The other ordinance named in the report were passed finally.

An ordinance for a lateral sewer on Beaver street which provides that one-fourth of the cost on the east side of the alley, and three-fourths on the west side, was taken up, read once, and laid over for the opinion of the City Solicitor.

Profiles of plans of grade of Vista street was presented and adopted.

CONTROLLER'S REPORT.

Mr. Hall presented the report of the City Controller for the month of March.

The report was accepted and warrants ordered to be drawn for the payment of the bills.

The report shows a total expenditure of $18,714 07.

Mr. Patterson presented the report of viewers on opening of Lane alley. Approved.

Also, report of viewers on opening Fulton street was taken up for confirmation or rejection.

The vote was taken on the motion to approve of the report.

Mr. A. Patterson called for the yeas and nays, when the motion was lost by a vote of 9 nays to 6 yeas.

The report of the Viewers on Sedgwick street was referred back to the Viewers for correction.

REPORT OF THE WATER COMMITTEE.

Mr. Wettach, Chairman of the Committee on Water, presented the report of said Committee, accompanying which was a resolution authorizing the laying of water pipe on Sturgeon street.

Report accepted and the resolution adopted.

Also, an ordinance fixing the rates of water assessments for building purposes.

On motion, the ordinance was referred back to the Committee.

FINANCES.

Mr. Hall chairman of the Finance Committee, presented the report of the committee accompanying which was a resolution authorizing the Controller to draw a warrant on the Treasury for $15, one half of a fine collected and paid into the Treasury by Mayor Drum, which should have been paid to the infirm.

Also a resolution authorizing the City Treasurer to settle with John Swan for construction of a wooden sewer. The report was accepted and the resolutions adopted.

On motion adjourned.

Common Council.

President Warner called the Common Council to order at fifteen minutes to eight o'clock. Members present: Messrs. Ashworth,

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING,
Cor. Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street

FRIDAY, APRIL 15, 1870.

BONDS at Frankfort, 94.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 51f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 118.

WE PRINT, in this issue, a certified copy of the Act of April 9, 1870, prohibiting the sale, or license for the sale, of liquors in the townships specified.

THE tariff discussion in the House will run into the next week. If coal and iron rates shall be reduced, the Democrats are prepared to favor the bill, for they will then regard it as affording less of protection in general than the present tariff. But coal and iron are likely to stand as reported, after a brisk struggle.

THE St. Thomas project sleeps at last in death. The period often extended, for the ratification of the Seward treaty, expired on the 13th, without leaving a sign, and no one, as far as heard from, appears to regret it. The Danish King bade to his dear islanders an affecting farewell eighteen months ago, but he may now rejoice over them, as they rush back to his parental bosom.

THE Utica *Herald* presents, in the paragraph below quoted, a just estimate of Governor Senter, and of the political situation in Tennessee:

We have no faith in him. He is either weak or wicked—or both. We presume Congress will estimate him at his true value, and pay as little heed to his suggestions as he did last fall to the advice of wiser men. Let him go home and sleep out his term on the political bed he has made for himself.

THE official reports show that the Louisville Canal enlargement may be so far completed, by an energetic prosecution of the work, before November next, as to permit the passage of boats not wider than sixty or longer than three hundred and thirty-five feet. Its completion seems to be more than ever needed, since the new railway bridge over the Falls closes the river channel to large boats at a very high stage of water. The Engineer estimates that an additional sum of $250,000 must be appropriated by Congress, to ensure the desired progress of the work.

THE incomplete link in our air line railway to Cincinnati—the sixteen miles between Dresden and Zanesville—is to be put under contract immediately. The Zanesville subscription of $100,000 has been perfected with the aid of the municipal credit, which was voted almost unanimously.

The Directors of the Atlantic and Lake Erie Railway have agreed with responsible parties for the construction of 114 miles of their road—that part lying between the north line of Athens county, O., and the junction with the Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne road at Bucyrus. Work to be commenced in May.

THE National banking interest is shrewder than some people have given it credit for. In the large cities, a small proportion of these institutions have permitted themselves to embark in a losing fight against the Funding-bill, but it is now well ascertained that a very large majority of the banks, generally throughout the country, are in favor of the bill as it passed the Senate. A few of these bankers even were at first inclined to exhibit hostility to the measure, but they, too, have taken the hint which Treasurer Spinner reiterates in his second letter, and decline any further opposition. The bill will pass the House, without its contraction feature, but otherwise with little alteration.

THE Ohio raid upon the corporate privileges of the Fort Wayne railway company in that State had, as we suggested the other day, its origin in the jealousies of the Lake Shore company, and in a contest over subordidate questions. The case is thus stated by the Cleveland *Herald*:

The Pennsylvania Legislature has passed a bill directing the law officers of the State to sue the Lake Shore Company for not giving to the Philadelphia and Erie—when is one arm of the great Pennsylvania polypus reaching up to fasten on the business of the Lake Shore road—equal rights and privileges with the close allies of the Lake Shore.

The Pennsylvania Legislature having shown the way, their Ohio brethren are not slow in adopting the example set them, and improving on it. A careful examination has revealed that the consolidation between the Pennsylvania Railroad and Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad was carried out in contravention of the laws of this State; that the plain requirements of the statutes have been openly ignored; and that the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company has no legal existence in this State. So the law officers of Ohio are directed to proceed against the Pennsylvania line in this State, at the same time that the Pennsylvania law officers are proceeding against the Lake Shore line in that State. In the meantime the two companies are at sword's point in their ordinary business, neither recognizing the coupons of the other, and each seemingly ready, if need be, to make it a war to the knife, and the knife to the hilt.

SLAVE-TRADING.

A Harrisburg journal prints a graphic account of the slave market at Zanzibar. It is a sly thrust at the flagrant dealings in human merchandize in our own State Capitol. But prices were not so high on the African coast; a poor wretch sells there for three dollars or less, while the Harrisburg quotations are in hundreds and thousands. The regular figure for legislative votes, in this sweet body of "Reformers," after they had elected Irwin, voted in Findlay, and settled down to a regular business, was $500 on the border-raid bill, (we know of $750 being offered to and refused by a member), the same figure for votes for the railroad raid on the sinking-fund, and on the canal-swindle a steady quotation was never fairly fixed. On private jobs, divorce cases, "improvement-bills," new corporations and railway work generally, the figure was left to the agreement of the parties. On contested elections, the price went up enormously; we hear of $12,000 bargained for in one case, but the greenbacks had slipped out of the envelope when the virtuous legislator went to his bed-room to count the money. The transactions in the railroad robbery of the Sinking fund were also curious; the job had been killed by the Governor, and that destroyed the consideration. But most of these honest "Reformers" had been so faithful otherwise to their owners of the railroad ring that the pay-day came around as usual, on the last day of the session—the envelopes handed to a few of the members having nothing in them! And so the market closed for the present. But business was lively and shameless while it lasted—enough to put to the blush even the wretched heathen and infidels of Zanzibar.

—We are now dealing in facts!

REFORM AND REFORMERS.

The public will not forget that the recent Legislature of Pennsylvania was altogether under the control of the self-styled Reformers. This party signalized its advent in the Capitol by crushing the Republican majority, and substituting its own choice for that of the hitherto dominant party, for the Treasurer's office. Their candidate was expressly supported by them as the Reform nominee. As such, they elected him by a clear majority of the members of each House. Again and again, throughout the session, they exhibited the same power. The supporters of Irwin were all-powerful, to command success or defeat for any and every proposition. Their coalition was never once squarely broken, except in a single instance, upon a contested seat, when the gossips say that bribery met bribery, and the coalition were out-bid. In every instance, and upon no matter on what issue, the coalition between the Democrats and the Republican renegades was maintained compact, well disciplined, and always effectively in the lead up to the last hour of the session. Having thus the power to reform the Legislature, in the public interest, for greater honesty and a more unbending economy of expenditure, why did they fail to reform anything? Why is it that the session will always be remembered, as having been notoriously an assemblage of the most corrupt, mischievious and disgraceful legislators in the history of Pennsylvania? Thank Heaven, the Republican party is liable to none of the heavy responsibility! The Senate was controlled by the opposition, in partnership with Lowry, Billingfelt, and their wretched tool, Butler county Kerr. These eighteen men outvoted the fifteen true Republican Senators every time. The House was governed in the same way, by the forty Democrats coalesced with a baker's dozen of bolters from our own party. These corrupt majorities were able to put through every job which they undertook. They didn't dare to shoulder the canal swindle in the face of a storm of public disapprobation; they took up the border-raid swindle and dropped it when they feared a division in their own ranks; they rushed through the great railroad robbery of the sinking-fund, from which only Gov. Geary's veto has saved the Commonwealth. As for reforming the Treasury, they did not do it. They put in it a man who defied their authority to investigate transactions about which he impudently refused to testify on oath—and so they let him alone. Was that Treasury reform? They enacted a law which pretends to dispose of the unexpended balance, by empowering the Commissioners, of whom the Treasurer is one, to apply it to the purchase of the public debt, or not so to apply it, at their discretion. Such was already the law, before this Legislature met. Was that Treasury reform? They made a law which enables the Commissioners—the Treasurer being one—to inflate or depress the price of State securities at their pleasure. Was that reform—to turn the Treasury into a stock-gambling broker's office? They wished to expose one Treasurer as a violator of the law, but failed to make a case upon which they could venture further persecution: they replaced him with their own favorite, who then snapped his fingers at their investigations, sneered at their oaths, and disputed their authority. They dared not prosecute Mackey, because they found no proof of his misconduct, and they would not proceed against Irwin, the *proofs* of whose official unfitness were plainly under their eyes, because he was in their ring. Was this the Treasury reform which they promised us? They had absolute power; why did they fail to redeem a solitary pledge, in all that lovely programme with which they cheated too many people last year?

Let the Democratic party take care of their own corrupt Representatives! It is for the Republican people of Lancaster to call their recreants to account. Washington and Beaver have no more use for Vankirk. If Crawford Republicans reelect Ames, it will be because they know nothing of his record for the session. McCreary and Bowman will not go back, if the people of Erie do their duty to themselves. Wheeler, Craig, McCracken and Leslie, that beautiful quartette from Mercer, Lawrence and Butler, are likely to stay at home hereafter, to study treasury-reform, political honesty, sinking-fund robbery, free love divorce-bills, &c., at their leisure. Not one of all these faithless Representatives ought ever to be suffered to show his ambitious head above water. Not a man of them—Ames, Vankirk, McCreary, Bowman, Craig, Wheeler, McCracken or Leslie—has left behind him at the Capital a public record which honors his constituency. These were all in that crowd of "Reformers" whose disregard of every public interest, and infidelity to every political and public duty, have made the Legislature of '69-'70 a by word and reproach in the history of the Commonwealth.

PAPAL INFALLIBILITY.

The cable has announced the adoption by an almost unanimous vote of the dogma of the Papal Infallibility, by the Catholic prelates assembled in Council at Rome. This result was anticipated by the American branch of the church, but it was hardly thought probable that the new doctrine would receive such unanimous support. Inasmuch as all faithful Catholics are bound to believe in the infallibility of the General Council, they will be compelled to accept the new article of faith and bend their necks to what their church teaches is the work of God performed by His agents, the Bishops, who are believed to be, while in assembly, instructed, guided and inspired by the Holy Ghost. At the inception of this dogma there was marked dissention in the ranks of Catholics, and some of the ablest theologians of the faith combatted it with force, strength and independence; but the opposition had no weight in the Council, the Pope triumphed, and under the admirable discipline of the church, there will probably be no difficulty in enforcing the newly promulgated article, and it will be as firmly believed as that of the Immaculate Conception, which dates back its confirmation but a few years.

The infallibility of the Pope is an article of faith which seems enveloped in mystery, for by few inside or outside the pale of the Catholic church is it fully understood or comprehended. As we take it, and we confess we have obtained but little information on the subject either through our Catholic or Protestant exchanges, all dealing with the subject in vague and general terms, the new dogma does not hold that Pius IXth is above the weakness of the human flesh, or incapable of committing sin and blunders, but that, in the absence of a sitting Council of the church, when his word is uttered involving any point of faith or promulgating any new interpretation of a doctrine already laid down, or his acts in any exigency arising wherein the faith is endangered from persons or movements, inside or outside the community, he is infallible, inspired by the Holy Ghost, and strengthened by Heavenly power so much so that he cannot err. This interpetation of the doctrine in a measure wears away the rough edges of infallibility, a doctrine which is now embodied in the articles of the Catholic faith, and which is widely at variance with the ideas of all who do not believe with that religious denomination. There are many dogmas in the creed of that Church, the Immaculate Conception, the Real Presence, the Confessional, etc., which find no more favor in the eyes of the outsider than that of the Papal Infallibility, and if the great portion of the human family believing in those tenets are satisfied to bend their heads and judgments to the new doctrine, all else should be satisfied, and the world may move on as orderly as when the Pope was not clothed with such high prerogatives.

THE BANKS AND THE FUNDING BILL.

We quote a few paragraphs from the latest letter of U. S. Treasurer SPINNER to an Eastern bank officer:

On the 1st day of March last, the interest bearing bonded debt was redeemable as follows:

The option to redeem the already matured	$ 837,182,000
And maturing the present year	542,348,500
Within one year	7,625,000
Within two years	379,502,900
Within three years	420,400,000
Within four years	214,857,000
Within eleven years	283,677,900
Total gold int'st bearing bonded debt	$2,107,989,000

Of these stocks, there are held by me in trust for the National Banks $358,929,150, of which $135,646,500 falls due within the first two terms of the foregoing table—that is, the Government has already the option, or will have it, to redeem within the current year. This privilege the Government is to redeem at its option, as expressed on the face of each bond, and is, therefore, no hardship on the banks.

* * * Why, you ask, couple the banks with the funding bill? and you go on to say that you really think the banks had better be let alone for the present. I answer, the two naturally belong together. Divide them, and the banks would certainly defeat the one, if not both.

The first cry of the rebellion was let us alone. This let alone policy would, no doubt, suit the banks, but how would it be with the rest of mankind? Would tax payers think you could stand it, and if so, how long? The making and issuing of money is a prerogative of the sovereign. Here the people are sovereigns. It therefore belongs to them to issue the money of the country. If they choose to delegate this power to others than their governmental agents, it will of course be for such considerations and on such terms as they may dictate.

The bankers connected with banks of issue should bear these facts constantly in mind, and they would then learn to consult the people who give them their life and being, and to study their selfish interests less and temper the people more, they would in the end be greatly benefited pecuniarily by such a course. You seem to view the whole question from the single stand point of a banker, and to forget that the prosperity of the whole people is most especially to the interest of the bank. I, too, am a banker, yet I have tried to look at the question of finance in all its bearings upon all the interests of our whole country, and others looking at it have become satisfied that banks should not interfere, they should remain out of the fight and leave legislation free.

Most members of Congress desire to do the very best that can be done for the general good. The people had their eyes fixed not only upon them but upon the bankers who assume to dictate legislation for them. They are as anxious to have this financial question settled right and at once as five years ago to have others in the first part of the war so settled. Bank and other interests may defeat their wishes for a while, but they will be sure to conquer in the end. You, of course, know that there is a party in favor of the repudiation of the entire debt, and that there are honest, well meaning men, with strong convictions, who think paper money should be issued excusively. They argue that this would save the people from twelve to twenty million dollars annually.

These great antagonisms themselves the banks must meet. Can therefore a paltry one per cent. offered run the risk of either one of these dangers, when by a cheerful acquiescence in what the masses of the people think to be right, they can avert both? The banks cannot afford to make any issues with the people. It is not safe for them to do so. The old United States Bank that once flourished and perished in your very city, should be an everlasting admonition to all banks in like cases of offending; but it would seem that banks, like individuals, never learn profit by the experience of others. It is just possible that the short sighted self interest of some of the bankers may procure from Congress the passage of a funding bill as will be satisfactory to it, but that will be entirely unsatisfactory to the great body of the people, or it may succeed in preventing action upon the entire subject of banks and funding of the debt, but neither would be a settlement of the question.

Depend upon it, the next Congress will not be disposed to give the banks as favorable terms as are now offered them in the recommendations of the Secretary of the Treasury. Many bankers see this. They believe that if the question is shoved off, or if there is too much given the banks, next fall's elections will turn on these questions and that the banks will have nothing to gain and much to lose. I fear, from such a state of things. They know, too, that the first offers in such cases are generally the best, and they are anxious to accept the situation. You will notice that these resolutions conflict in some respects with Secretary Boutwell's recommendation, and much more with Mr. Senator Sherman's bill, as it passed the Senate, but that I prefer either project to such a one as you propose, and to any other that will fix a uniform rate of interest as high as five per cent. and making such loan for a long term of years in hopes that the whole question will be amicably adjusted to the satisfaction of the banks and the people as well.

I am, &c.,
[Signed.] F. E. SPINNER,
Treasurer United States.

THE COLORED VOTE.

PITTSBURGH, April 14, 1870.

MESSRS. EDITORS: I read an article in your issue of the 13th commenting pretty severely on my late "interview" with the *Leader*, and I hope you will give me permission to make a brief reply in your col umns.

It is not my custom to reply to anonymous correspondents, but justice to myself and friends demands some explanation. I think our "colored citizen" must be very anxious to appear in print when he expends so much talent and space to criticise an interview.

This business of interviewing is a nuisance at best, and is only regarded in the light of impertinent curiosity, and not as a matter of solemn earnestness, and I confess that when I saw the article I was quite surprised to find such a complete transformation of my words as it contained in regard to political matters. What I stated to the gentleman was this, that I believed the colored people would vote as a unit for the Republican party at all National and State elections. But that at local elections, I thought that through ignorance of local politicians, some of our people might be induced by misrepresentations to vote for Democrats, but that the intelligent portion would know how to discriminate, and would vote accordingly. "Colored Citizen" may claim, and perhaps has, much knowledge and influence among the colored people from his long residence among them. But he has not lived here long enough to read me out of the Republican party, nor prevent me at any time giving to any one a manly expression of my political views. I seek no political preferment, and have no aspirations for leadership. My only desire is the elevation and improvement of my people, and I shall always be found keeping step in the ranks of Republicanism, and if I live my vote will be the test of my consistency to the party that has given us our enfranchisement. In regard to our organ I stated to the reporter that I believed an effort had been made to make the GAZETTE our organ, and that I thought it a good radical paper. But that I was a reader of the daily *Dispatch*. That I thought the *Leader* independent, and a pretty fair paper. With this explanation of the "interview" I will close. For to take up the entire article and sift the tares from the wheat, or to separate the reporter's words from mine, would take more time than I have to spare, and more space than you would be willing to give.

GEORGE D. WARE.

MAYOR FOX appropriately introduced Mr. Bergh at his lecture against cruelty to animals in Philadelphia.

The "Post" Once More.

EDITORS GAZETTE: Being well aware that the controversy between the *Post* and myself may appear to some persons devoid of public interest, I feel a delicacy in again obtruding on your columns. But there is one view of it in which it is of public concern. That paper had no report of the important resolutions adopted at the last meeting of the Allegheny School Controllers. Not liking the decided stand taken by that body with regard to a division of the school fund, it omitted the resolutions altogether, but very disingenuously took one paragraph of the remarks made by the member who introduced them, and then fell to berating him personally, instead of manfully arguing the unsoundness of his position.

The gentle rebuke administered to him through your paper has evidently been felt, but instead of inducing him to acknowledge his fault it only makes him try to appear facetious about what he styles his "innocent paragraph," and he squirms and makes wry faces through a considerable length of *words*, by way of reply.

The *Post* does not relish the assertion that its literary merits are inferior to what they were years ago, yet I have no doubt but all who remember that paper when conducted by Lucky Harper, Esq., some twenty years back, will agree with me that it is true. That was the time to which I referred in my former note, and he was the editor; and I am tempted to reply to the *Post's* present low opinion of the School Controller's ability to indite an article, by copying an editorial paragraph from that paper, right under the editorial head, of Sept. 14, 1850, as follows:

"An admirably written essay, by our popular and valued correspondent, A. F. M., will be found in to-day's paper, to which we direct the attention of our readers."

With this exposition of the matter I would respectfully transfer the controversy, so far as literary judgment is concerned, to Mr. Harper. He still has press and types at his command, and can now, as when editing the *Post*, give expression to his real sentiments.

ALLEGHENY.

General Hancock's Tribute to General Thomas.

Gen. Winfield S. Hancock presided at a meeting held in St. Paul, Minn., on Friday evening, held to pay a tribute of respect to the memory of Gen. Thomas. On taking the chair, he said: "Gentlemen, I feel highly complimented by your delegating me as Chairman of this meeting of those who have assembled here to do honor to the memory of George H. Thomas—a noble man and patriot, who has been removed from us by death in the prime of life, in the midst of his usefulness, and before a grateful country had opportunity to render to him that homage which it could not have failed to bestow had his life been prolonged. It was my fortune to know the distinguished man whose memory we meet her to honor. Line, in 1844, when he first donned the epaulets of a Lieutenant. I have watched his career from that time, through the battles of Mexico, including the important action of of Buena Vista, through the Indian fights in Texas, and in the many great battles of the late rebellion, in all of which he did not fail to bear a distinguished and honorable part. Who does not recollect his victory of Mill Springs, one of our first successful battles; his heroic conduct at Chickamauga and through a long catalogue of battles to his crowning victory at Nashville? He was of Southern birth, and that fact caused his promotion to be slower than it would otherwise have been. It was perhaps a natural consequence of the suspicion growing out of a sectional civil war. It may be said that he never gained substantial honors until they were forced from the Government by the growls of public opinion. Notwithstanding the tardy recognition of his services, discouraging to him, indeed, he continued to battle for his country, and won for it at Nashville a brilliant victory which secured for him as a reward thereof, the sufferings and admiration of his countrymen; and so deeply graven that time can never shake their decision. This battle stamped him as a great General. It will bear the criticism of the military critic, and the fame acquired by him there will be enduring. Geo. H. Thomas was an honest man, a fearless man, and a just man. What greater claims could he have had upon the sympathies of his kind? The country has lost a noble son. Had he lived, it is possible the highest honors would have been accorded to him by a grateful country. But as he is dead, we can but mourn his decease. It remains to us, however, to express our sympathies in the most fitting terms we can command.

Fair Play to Governor Geary.

(From the N. Y. World.)

Having inadvertently done injustice, we take the earliest opportunity of repairing it. We recently spoke of Governor Geary not only as being a willing victim of the corporation influence of his State, but as having been an assenting party to the attempted robbery of the Pennsylvania Sinking fund by its Legislature. Just the reverse is the truth; and we are glad, for the sake of the rapidly diminishing remnant of public virtue amongst us, to record that Governor Geary not only vetoed this measure; but so timed his objections that the corporation and legislative conspirators who had devised the scheme were unable to rally to its support, and the Legislature adjourned leaving the pledged funds of the commonwealth untouched. We regret not having room for the Governor's message, which is creditable in more ways than one, and especially in this: that it recognizes not only the paramount obligation of fundamental local law in the State constitution, but the duty of implicit and immediate obedience to the actual adjudication of the Federal tribunals. Among the reasons given by the Governor for objecting to the substitution of one sort of securities for another in the sinking fund is that the interest now due and soon to become due on the existing investments is, "by a recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States," payable in specie, while that on the new bonds would be in currency. There is a directness and manliness about this, under the circumstances, which is very creditable. * * * Governor Geary deserves much credit for this brave resistance; for brave it is and has been. In Pennsylvania and elsewhere, to fight the giant power of debtor corporations.

From the day the public works in Pennsylvania were sold and the tonnage tax repealed, the strife has been going on, generally with one result; and it is only now, when, not to say it irreverently, the ark of the covenant—the sinking fund—is invaded, that the corporation Uzziah is stricken. We think we can trace in the action and reasons of Gov. Geary the influence of the well-trained and accomplished lawyer who is his Attorney General. The messages are reasoned out only as a statesman lawyer can and ought to reason, and those interested in the substantial prosperity of Pennsylvania ought to rejoice that counsels so conservative prevail and such action can be relied on.

THE good people of Milford, Ct., heard the other day of the invasion of their territory by New York roughs, for a prize fight, and the most intense excitement was the result. They at once telegraphed to the Governor for aid, and soon after an extra train arrived from New Haven with three companies of the Second Connecticut militia and a force of fifty policemen. The troops were stationed near Charles Island, so as to prevent the escape of the roughs. They captured fifty of them, whom they brought on to Milford. In the meantime a large number of the crowd had been delayed by last night's storm, hearing that the Kerrigan crowd had been captured, boarded the twelve o'clock New Havan train to take a free ride back to New York. They behaved so disorderly, refusing to pay fare and indiscrimately rifling the pockets of well dressed passengers, that the conductor was compelled to stop the train and detach the engine at Fairfield. Here he telegraphed for aid, and the Milford militia made their appearance within a short time. Encouraged by their success over the first detachment of roughs, the militia at Fairfield determined to finish them up. They charged bayonets upon the crowd, wounding a large number and making numerous arrests.

THE following postal changes have been made in Pennsylvania: Change site of Irishtown, Mercer county, to Rutland Station, and William N. Pardoe appointed. Change site of Canoe Ridge, Indiana county, to Jefferson county, and appoint Obadiah Wolf, vice John Devers, deceased. Re-established, Six Points, Butler county, J. H. Mahon, postmaster.

THE VETO—PUBLIC OPINION.

The Governor's veto is an unanswerable argument in the main and will be generally approved by the masses of the people.—*York Democrat.*

On principle, the veto was right, and Governor Geary has simply discharged his sworn duty, although it happens to be a serious disappointment to many of our people.—*Clearfield Journal.*

Nineteen twentieths of the people of York county receive this act of our Chief Executive with heartfelt approbation.—*York Republican.*

The legal and other reasons, offered by his Excellency, appear to be deserving of the general approval accorded to his veto by the press throughout the State.—*Kittanning Free Press.*

By this noble veto of the Governor he saves the State nine and a half millions of dollars.—*Lebanon Courier.*

GOV. GEARY, we are happy to say, has vetoed the bill giving $9,500,000 away to needy speculators to build railroads. This will make glad the hearts of the people.—*Indiana Progress.*

THE Governor has vetoed the Railroad bill. We never supposed he would do anything else, and so put no faith in the bill.—*Waynesburg Repository.*

THE National banks have renewed their demonstration against the Funding bill. A memorial has been received by the Ways and Means Committee, which was signed by the officers of the seventeen National banks in Pennsylvania, asking the Committee to so amend the bill so as to strike out the compulsory feature, and to provide that the banks be relieved from the provision requiring them to take any part of the four per cent. bonds. That the tax on circulation now prescribed by the national currency act be entirely omitted or reduced to the minimum fraction necessary to pay the net cost incurred by the Government in providing said currency, and that the shareholders be relieved from the payment of all local taxes on such portion of the capital stock as may be invested in United States bonds.

FOR SQUIRE'S GENUINE ENGLISH PREPARATIONS.

EFFERVESCENT GRANULATED BICARB POTASSA; LOWE'S IMPORTED SODA S, in ½ pound and pound bars; LOWE'S, LUBIN'S and RIMMELL'S CELEBRATED PERFUMES of every description.

Also, Fine Mediterranean Sponges of all kinds, sold by the string, single pound or single sponge, at the very lowest prices. xx

JAMES E. BURNS & CO'S DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn and Sixth Streets, (old St. Clair)

Remember the place when you wish to purchase any of the above articles at a very low price.

THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE LIVER.

The liver has a very important part to perform in the animal economy. Its function is two-fold. The fluid which it secretes tempers the blood and regulates the bowels, and upon the quantity and quality of the secretion depends, in a great degree, the adaptation of the blood to the requirements of the system and the due removal of the refuse matter which remains in the intestines after the work of digestion has been accomplished.

One of the principal uses of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is to tone and control this somewhat unruly organ. The anti-bilious properties of the preparation are scarcely secondary to its virtues as a stomachic. Its operation upon the liver is not violent like that of mercurials, but gradual and gentle. Instead of creating a sudden tumult in that sensitive gland, it regulates its action by degrees. Hence, it is a *safe* remedy for bilious disorders, while mercury, being a tremendous excitant, is not. The more naturally and quietly a diseased organ can be restored to its normal condition the better, and it is the peculiar property of this harmless vegetable alterative to enforce and regulate without exciting or convulsing.

The success which has attended its use as a remedy for affections of the liver is proverbial. Persons of a bilious habit who take it habitually as a protection against the attacks to which they are constitutionally liable, pronounce it the best liver tonic in existence. The symptoms of an apoplectic fit of biliousness can hardly be mistaken. A pain in the right side or under the shoulder-blades, a sallow tinge in the whites of the eyes, sick headache, a feeling of drowsiness, low spirits, loss of appetite, constipation and general debility are among the usual indications of a morbid condition of the liver, and as soon as they appear the bitters should be resorted to in order to ward off more serious consequences.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER & VAN DOREN,

367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

STEAM ENGINES,
Iron and Wood Working
MACHINERY.
STEAM PUMPS.
Engineers' and Machinists Tools.

STEAM FIRE ENGINES.
BELTING.
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.

Manufacturers' and Mill supplies.
A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

THE Mutual Benefit LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ORGANIZED IN 1845.

Losses paid on lives of deceased members	$ 8,264,615
Dividends of Return Premiums declared	11,189,389
Assets Subject to all Liabilities Jan. 1, 1870	19,345,640
Number of members, 40,000	
Amount insured	130,060,000

The usual Dividend paid in 1870, and Two Ordered to be Paid in 1871.

The above Statement is presented by the Directors, as the result of twenty-five years' business.

Conducted with prudence, nothing has been lost on investments.

Managed with economy, the expenses have always been small—the Dividends always large—declared annually, and paid when due.

Neither Directors or Officers are allowed commissions on business or loan, and none have acquired wealth in the Company's service.

Intending hereafter, as heretofore, to act as faithful Trustees for the members, the Directors offer the benefits of this Mutual Life Association to all of sound health who desire to insure their lives on the most favorable terms.

This brief notice is offered as a substitute for the more elaborate and attractive advertisements sometimes used to present the claims of a Life Insurance Company.

Reports, Tables and other information on the subject furnished gratis, at the office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.

DIRECTORS:

LEWIS C. GROVER, JOHN S. WEEKS,
HENRY MCFARLAN, WM. M'MILLAN PERRY,
CHAS. S. MACKNET, JOSIAH O. LOW,
A. A. SNELLING, JOSEPH A. HALSEY,
HANDLEY GREENE, WILLIAM F. DAY,
I. H. FROTHINGHAM, OSCAR L. BALDWIN.

LEWIS C. GROVER, President.
WM. F. DAY, Vice President.
EDWARD A. STRONG, Secretary.
BENJAMIN C. MILLER, Treasurer.
AMZI DODD, Mathematician.

S. M. LOVERIDGE,
General Agent,
(SECOND FLOOR.)
Cor. Wood Street and Fourth Avenue,
PITTSBURGH.

OPENING.

On FRIDAY, 15th inst.,
AT THE NEW STORE ROOM OF
KITCHEN & BECCS,
122 Federal Street, Allegheny,

Will be opened the largest and most elegant assortment of French Pattern Bonnets, Hats, and everything in the Millinery line, together with Ladies' and Children's Dresses, Suits and Trimmings in endless variety. apl2:v39

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

M'CORD & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in
HATS, CAPS AND STRAW GOODS,
131 Wood Street,
PITTSBURGH.

We have in our SPRING goods bought for Cash, and at GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES. MERCHANTS are cordially invited to examine our Stock, which is very large, embracing all the Late Styles in

FUR HATS,
WOOL HATS,
PALM HATS,
LADIES' HATS,
MISSES HATS,
SUN SHADES, ETC.

CAPS in every variety, and a general stock of all kinds of STRAW GOODS for Men, Boys and Children.

We are daily receiving FRESH GOODS from the Manufacturers, which the great decline in gold makes our goods as cheap as before the war.

McCORD & CO.
mh30

CONSTANT ATTRACTIONS!

SILK AND CLOTH

MANTLES.

BELL & MOORHOUSE,
(Successors to BATES & BELL,)
21 FIFTH AVENUE,

Offer a New Stock
CHEAP.
ap13

THE BEST BARGAINS OFFERED
This Season.

AT 30 CENTS.
Ladies' Heavy British Cotton Stockings.

AT 25 CENTS.
Ladies' Heavy British Cotton Stockings
AN EXTRA BARGAIN.

AT 3 PAIRS FOR $1.00.
Ladies' Super British Cotton Stockings.

AT 20 CENTS.
MEN'S HEAVY BRITISH COTTON SOCKS.

AT 25 CENTS.
MEN'S HEAVY FRENCH COTTON SOCKS.

LADIES' AND MEN'S
MERINO GAUZE UNDERWEAR
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

MISSES, BOYS AND CHILDREN'S
COTTON STOCKINGS
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES AT

MORGANSTERN & Co's,
SUCCESSORS TO
MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.,
Nos. 78 and 80 Market Street.
mh22

AT
HORNE & CO'S.
Hosiery! Gloves!
EXTENSIVE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENTS
AT
Prices Unknown Since 1861!

ALEXANDRE'S KID GLOVES,
A full assortment at $1.75,
COURVOISIER'S KIDS,
At $1.75.
LONG TOP KIDS, choice shades,
At $2.00.
REGULAR MADE BRITISH HOSE,
Heavy, 25 cents.
PLAIN AND RIBBED COTTON HOSE,
10 cents and up.
DOMESTIC COTTON HOSIERY,
By Case or Dozen.
GENTS' SUPER STOUT HALF HOSE,
25 cents.
GENTS' SUPER FINE HALF HOSE,
25 cents.
Also, splendid assortments
of
SASHES,
SASH AND BOW RIBBONS,
LADIES' FANCY BOWS.

LARGE ADDITIONS TO STOCK
Just arriving, to which we invite the attention of Wholesale and Retail Cash buyers.

77 & 79 *MARKET STREET*
mh12
ALLEGHENY COUNTY

REGISTERED BONDS,

having THREE to FIVE YEARS to run from April, 1870, issued to establish a Work House and Inebriate Asylum, interest SEVEN PER CENT., payable semi-annually, free from State and county tax.

These Bonds are confidently recommended as a first-class security, the object for which they are issued having the hearty support of the people.

FOR SALE AT THE

CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK.
ap9:v62

CHOICE AND RARE
CONFECTIONS,
FOR PRESENTS, AT
GEO. BEAVEN'S,
112 *Federal Street, Allegheny.*
mh1:v78

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES.

We are receiving a very handsome assortment of LADIES' GOLD WATCHES which we will sell as low as they were bought before the war. Nice Hunting Case Lever Watches from $38 upwards. Call and examine, before purchasing, AT
WATTLES & SHEAFER'S
JEWELERS,
101 FIFTH AVENUE, above Smithfield street.
ap9

ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL.
ED. BARKER, Proprietor,
Cor. Penn St. and 11th, formerly old Canal.
ap1:v68

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW AND DESIR

A
WILLIAM
Nos. 180 and 182 Federa

A COMPLETE STOCK OF
Dress Goods,
FRESH FOR THE SPRING TRADE,
AT
Prices as Low as can be Found Anywhere.

At 22 Cents,
DOUBLE WIDTH POPLINS.
ALL COLORS—A GREAT BARGAINS.

At 25 Cents,
DOUBLE WARP POPLINS,
ALL COLORS—EXTRA WIDE.

NEW SPRING DELAINES,
VERY CHEAP.

New Spring Shawls,
Striped and Fancy Shawls,
Open Centre Shawls.

LATEST NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON IN
HATS AND BONNETS,
Ribbons and Flowers.
Lace Handkerchiefs, Shirt Fronts,
Hosiery, Gloves and Notions,

Wholesale and Retail
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

7 PER CENT.
GOLD LOAN,

FREE OF U. S. TAX.
OF
BURLINGTON,
CEDAR RAPIDS,
and MINNESOTA
RAILROAD CO'S
First Morigage
50 YEAR BONDS
With Interest, in Gold,
Included from November 1, at 95.

TRUSTEES:
J. EDGAR THOMPSON, Philadelphia.
CHARLES L. FROST, New York.

These bonds are payable, principal and interest, in Gold, at New York or London; the interest being payable in May and November.

They are convertible into stock, and are protected by a liberal Sinking Fund.

They are issued upon the several sections of the road only as the same are completed and in successful operation.

They are guaranteed not only by a first lien upon the entire property and franchise of the Company but also by now current earnings, and an ample commerce on the route of the road, and have not to depend for their security upon a traffic which the road itself is expected to create.

Over Three Millions Dollars have been already expended on the road.

Eighty three miles of road are already completed and equipped, and show large earnings; and the remainder of the line is progressing rapidly toward completion.

The State of Iowa, through which this road runs, is one of the richest agricultural sections of America, and its immense yield of agricultural products, create a pressing demand for the construction of this road.

The road also runs through the fertile and growing State of Minnesota. It traverses the most enterprising and growing portion of the West, and forms the shortest of the great trunk lines in direct communication with New York, Chicago and St. Louis.

Having thoroughly investigated all the conditions affecting the security of these Bonds, we feel justified in giving them an unqualified indorsement, as a first-class and thoroughly safe investment, as secure as a Government bond can possibly be, and paying nearly 50 per cent. more interest than Five-Twenties.

All marketable securities at their fair prices, free of commission and express charges, received in payment. Pamphlets and Maps furnished on application.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
Financial Agents of the Company,
No. 32 WALL STREET
OR
Messrs. S. McCLEAN & CO.,
No. 57 Fourth Avenue,
M. & M. NATIONAL BANK BUILDING,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Bankers and dealers in all kinds of Government State, County, City, Railroad and other securities.

Drafts drawn direct on England, Ireland and Scotland and principal cities of Europe. Collections made all over the country, Canada and Europe. Interest allowed on time deposits, and everything in the business attended to with liberality and dispatch. ap1:F-T

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

ROBERT M. CUST has this day been admitted as a member of our firm.
H. HIGBY & CO.
APRIL 1, 1870.

ESTABLISHED 1828.
HENRY HIGBY. ALBERT HIGBY. ROBT. M. CUST.

**HIGBY, CUST & CO

FINANCIAL.

AMERICAN BANK,

NO. 80 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH

CASH CAPITAL - - - - - $200,000

Stockholders Individually Liable.

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

JOHN FLOYD, President. WM. FLOYD, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

Thos. M. Marshall, Wm. T. Shannon, James W. Arndt, Chas. B. Leech, John Floyd, John M. Marshall, Archibald Wallace, Jas. D. Scully, Wm. Floyd.

This Bank is now fully organized and prepared to do a general Banking business.

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

Bought at Highest Prices.

PH. R. MERTZ, Banker,

Cor. Wood St. and 5th Avenue

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

(Successors to S. JONES & CO.)

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood St.,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Money loaned on Government Bonds at current market rates.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, April 14, 1870.

Money easier at 5@6c per cent. on call. To-morrow being Good Friday, the Stock Exchange and Gold Room will be closed. The banks, however, will be open.

Gold firmer and considerably active; opened at 112¾, fell to 112¾, advanced to 113⅜ on press advices of the condition of the London money market and decreased specie in the Bank of England, and closed at 113. Carrying rates 2@6 per cent. Clearances $60,000,000.

Governments are higher and stronger, in sympathy with the rise in gold. A considerable amount of May coupons were received from Europe and the proceeds ordered to be reinvested in bonds. Coupons of '81, 111¾@114⅝; do. '62, 111⅝@112; do. '64, 110⅝@110¾; do. '65, 111⅜@111⅝; do. new, 109¾@109⅝; do. '68, 110@110⅝; 10 40s, 106⅛@106⅜; currency sixes, 111⅝@111¾.

State bonds firm but dull: Missouris, 92¾; old Tennessees, 59; new do, 53¾; old Virginias, 67½; new do, 69; old North Carolinas, 46¾; new do, 22.

Stocks strong, with moderate transactions. The chief interest was in Pittsburgh, Lake Shore, Northwestern, Vanderbilt shares and Wabash. The last named were firm on a revival of unfounded rumors in regard to a consolidation with the Lake Shore.

Canton, 70¾; Cumberland, 37; Western Union Telegraph, 32¾; Quicksilver, 9¾; Mariposa, 6¼; do. preferred, 13¾; Adams Express, 61; Wells, 19¾; American, 58; United States, 42; Pacific Mail, 37¼; New York Central, 92¾; Scrip, 89¾; Erie, 25¾; do. preferred, 47¾; Harlem, 142¾; Reading, 99¾; Michigan Central, 120; Lake Shore, 88¾; Illinois Central, 138½; Pittsburgh, 101¾; Northwestern, 74½; do. preferred, 86; Rock Island, 116½; New York Central, 105¾; St. Paul, 60½; do. preferred, 73¾; Wabash, 48¾; do. preferred, 76; Fort Wayne, 95¾; Ferre Haute, 38½; do. preferred, 64; Chicago & Alton, 141; do. preferred, 112¾; Ohio & Mississippi, 29¾; Cleveland, Cincinnati and Columbus, 74½; C. C. & I. C., 19¾.

Sub-Treasury balance: Gold, $82,092,721; currency, $2,766,267; general balance, $86,023,712.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, April 14, 1870.

Quotations as received by Ph. R. Mertz: Gold, 112¾; Silver, 110; Eighty-one's, 114; Five Twenties, 1862, 111¾; do. 1864, 110¾; do. 1865, 111½; do. 1865, new, 110¾; do. 1867, 109¾; do. 1868, 109¾; Ten Forties, 106; Adams Express Company, 61; Merchants Union Express Company, 6; American Express Company, 38; Western Union Telegraph, 32¾; New York Central, 93; Reading, 99¾; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 93½; Ohio & Mississippi, 29¾; Michigan Southern, 87¾; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 100¾; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, 116¾; Chicago & North Western, 74½; Chicago & North Western Preferred, 85¾; Erie, 25.

EXCHANGE.	Large	Small.
London, per £	$5,48	$5,65
Paris, per franc	22	24
Berlin, thaler	82	84
Frankfort, florins	48	50

—Closing quotations received by James T. Brady & Co. Gold: 113½; United States Sixes, 1881, 114¼; Five-Twenties, 1862, 111¾; do. 1864, 110¼; do. 1865, 111½; Ten-Forties, 106; Five-Twenties, January and July, 1865, 109¼; do. do. 1867, 109¾; do. do. 1868, 109¾; Union Pacific Railroad, 87¼; Central do, do, 90¼; Cy. Pacific, 111¾; Lake Superior —.

PITTSBURGH CATTLE MARKET.

PENN'A CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, THURSDAY, April 14, 1870.

CATTLE.

The market although far from being what is usually termed brisk, was nevertheless more active this week than for several weeks past, the sales since the date of our last report being unusually large, seven hundred and twenty one head. The offerings, although by no means large, were larger than for some time past, but with a good shipping demand, they were all taken, and that, too, at full prices, and at noon to-day, there were but few, if any, in the pens unsold. It begins to look now as if the cattle trade would be more profitable for time than what it has been for the last two months, and that there is plenty of room for improvement must be conceded. In a month or six week from now grass cattle will commence to move, and in about the same time Philadelphia will again commence to draw on this market for her supplies, as Lancaster and other counties, in the eastern part of the State, will be pretty well drained by that time, and these counties are almost able to supply that market from February to June. New Yorkers buy here all the year round.

As will be seen by reference to the report of sales, 85¾ is the highest price reported, but extra cattle would doubtless have brought 5¾ or 6c. Common stock sold at 6 to 7c, and anything below these figures may be classed among the meanest of scalawags.

FRIDAY, APRIL 8TH.

	No.	Wt.	Pr.
H. L. & Co. for Pfeiffer & Kelly	84	80,250	7 75

MONDAY, 11TH.

H. L. & Co. for Shaffer & Co. to			
Jessie Greer	16	18,520	7 41
Jessie Greer Sold to Hartwick	19	19,000	7 35

MONDAY, 12TH.

H. L. & Co. for H. & P.	16	18,720	7 80
" " " C. B.	96	117,970	7 80
" " " T. & Co.	18	15,550	5 90
" " " H. & Bro.	59	70,680	7 75
Thos. Davis to Dudley	48	56,360	8 25
A. Campbell to Jas. Mull	21	108,620	7 75
Jessie Greer Sold to Dudley	67	75,820	7 75
Wm. Mayer to	6	6,940	7 75
R. S. Cook to Jas. McCauley	5	5,670	7 50
Jessie Greer Sold to H. S. O	19	19,460	8 00
H. & B. for Bachman & J. M	14	17,580	8 00

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13TH.

H. L. & Co for Holmes & Pfeiffer to Askern &	17	20,960	7 80
H. L. & Co for Holmes & Pfeiffer to Jas. Martin	51	61,490	7 80
H. L. & Co. for Fort, Saddler & Co to Vantie & Bro	13	20,720	6 75
H. L. & Co. for Kerr & Kelly	36	38,840	7 02½
" " " " to Helmes	6	6,250	6 25
" " " " "	12	12,560	6 25
H. & T. for Detwiler	5	5,700	5 00
" " " Jas. Ashli	5	6,270	6 00
O. & W. for Thompson to Lamb	14	17,480	8 15
D. Harrison to Voeller & Bro	51	60,850	8 00
" " " Thaler	5	5,270	7 00
Jas. McCauly to	8	8,450	7 87

THURSDAY, MARCH 14TH.

Jas. H. Audlin to Kelly	3	3,700	8 62

SHEEP.

The arrivals of sheep were larger this week than for several weeks past, and with only an average demand, and scarcely that, prices compared with last week, are down 50@75 cents per cwt; some dealers quote at an even cent per pound. There appeared to be about as many clipped as wooled on sale this week, and with a better demand for the former than the latter, they brought relatively better prices. This may be attributed mainly to the fact that there is less risk attending the shipment of clipped than wooled, and besides a larger number can be put in a car. Clipped sold at from 4¼ to 6¼; one or two bunches brought 7 cents, but this is now regarded as an extreme price. Wooled sheep may be quoted at 5¼@7½, with but very few sales above 7 cents. One dealer informs us that he sold a drove of wooled ewes this week at 7½, and this week he sheep last week at 7¾, and this week he had another drove of the same grade and he could not get within a dollar per cwt. of what he sold at last week.

HOGS.

Market quiet and devoid of anything specially new or important. The arrivals barely keep pace with the demand, and, consequently, there is not much change in prices—a slight advance. Philadelphia hogs sold to day at 9,75@10,20, and Yorkers at 9@9¼.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, April 14, 1870.

The markets, although steady and fairly active, are devoid of anything especially new or important. There is a continued steady demand for all of the leading commodities and with an improved business in the aggregate, prices, generally, are well sustained. The Provisions market is particularly active and considerably stronger, and this being the case, dealers are not so anxious to realize, and the competition is not near so strong as it has been. There has been considerable "cutting and slashing" within the last month or so, but the course of the market during the past few days has squelched this out pretty well. Grain market is firm with a steady local demand, with no change to make in quotations, and the same remarks will apply to groceries.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales at 65@70c.

ASHES—Quiet and unchanged; Common Soda Ash, 4c; refined do 4¾; Pearls 9@9¾; Pots 7¾.

APPLES—Unchanged. Regular sales at $3@4 for fair to prime, and $4,50 for choice.

BUTTER—Is weak and the feeling is general that prices can not long be sustained. We now quote prime to choice roll at 35@38. Common butter is hard to sell at any price.

BEANS—May be quoted at $1,75@2 per bbl, the outside figure for prime navy.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Nominal, 2c.

CHEESE—Western Reserve, 15; Hamburg, 15½; factory, 16. Ohio Goshen, 15¾@17; and York State Goshen, 17@18.

CRANBERRIES—Sales of Sackett's Belle Berries at $20 per bbl.

CARBON OIL—Is unchanged; 23@23½ for 50 or 100 bbl lots, and 25 in a small way.

CORNMEAL—Is quoted, in store, at 90@$1 per bushel, as to quality.

DRIED FRUIT—Sales of 175 bbls apples, fair quality, at 6¼. Peaches, 7@8 for quarters, and 8¾@9¾ for halves. Blackberries, 12@13.

EGGS—Continue very dull, with a supply largely in excess of the demand. We now give 18 as the ruling quotation, though some dealers are asking 20.

FLOUR—Is firmer, with a slightly improved demand, but there is no change to make in quotations. Spring wheat, $5@6¾; winter wheat, $5½@6¾; and fancy brands, $7@7¾. Rye flour, $5.

GRAIN—Wheat is scarce and wanted, but unchanged; $1,12@1,15 for fair to prime red; sale 2 cars mixed, red and white, at $1,18. Oats—Arrivals increasing, but with a steady demand prices are fully sustained; 51@53 on wharf and track, and 55@56 in store. Corn continues scarce, and is firm without quotable change—85 for prime ear, and 90 for shelled. Dealers are paying 80@85 for ear and shelled, and furnishing sacks, and we are not quoting the latter in this; barley at 48. Rye is unchanged—dealers are paying 85@90. Barley, out little offering and but little wanted; we continue to quote prime to choice spring at 85@90.

HAY—Is firmer and higher. Baled may now be quoted at $16@22, as to qual ity.

HIDES—Green salted, 10@11, do butchers, 7@8; dry flint, 22@24; green calf, 12½

HOMINY—$3@6¾ per bbl.

HUSKS—2½@3c.

LARD OIL—Extra No. 1 is quoted firm at $1,45@1,50.

LEATHER—Market steady and prices well sustained at the late decline. Red sole, 31@33; Oak sole, 38@40; calf (city) $1,10@1,20; shoe skirting, 44; oak harness, 40@43; oak skirting, 45@47; oak upper, per foot, 23@26; rough oak, 35@37.

LIME—Eastern white, $1,75; Cleveland, $2,25.

MAPLE SYRUP—Connot be quoted above $1,50, except in a retail way.

ONIONS—Market pretty well glutted, and inferior to prime nearly unsalable.

PROVISIONS—Market firm and prices tending upward. Shoulders 13 for plain and 14¼ for sugar cured. Hams, 18@18¾ for sugar cured; 16¾ for plain, and 19 for canvassed sugar cured. Breakfast bacon, 18. Lard, 16¼@17 in tes, and 17¾ in kegs. Mess pork, $29@29.50. Dried beef 20.

POTATOES—Prime lake shore peach blows, 48@50; sales of river potatoes, on wharf, at 40.

PEANUTS—Prime Tennessee quoted at 9@10c.

PEARL BARLEY—No. 4, 6; No. 3, 6¼; Oatmeal, $10,50 per bushel, $5,50 per half bbl.

PEAS—Sales at $2@2,25 per bushel.

SEEDS—Clover seed is reported as selling in small lots, at $9½@10, and timothy seed at $6@6¼. Flaxseed, none offering here, $2.15 bid.

SALT—Sales car load lots at $1.65@1,70, with the usual advance in store.

PETROLEUM MARKET

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, April 14, 1870.

The oil market continues very weak and offish, and, in the absence of any fear movements, appears to be sinking under the influence of its own weight. As we have repeatedly stated, operators here are mostly bearish, not that they are directly interested in lower prices, but because the impression is gaining strength that they are still too high, and that there is no chance for business to improve until the trade become pretty well settled that the bottom has been touched. The fact that the eastern and foreign markets are weak and drooping, together with the increased production, is not without its effect, and it is these and other causes that make us think prices here to presic still lower prices. So far as the manufacturer is concerned, it makes but little difference whether prices are high or low—what they desire is a steady market, and a fair manufacturer's margin.

CRUDE

Is weak, and compared with yesterday, prices are ¼ lower. Sales 1,200 bbls seller ten days at 11¾; 2,000 bbls seller June to August at 12; 80 bbls spot, at 11¾. Forty to forty five gravity, was reported as being offered at 11¾ and Parker's Landing at 11. Buyer all year, nominal at 14.

REFINED.

Also is weak and drooping. April quoted at 25¼@25¾; May, 25¾@25¾; June, 26; May to December, 27¾; buyer all year, 30.

RECEIPTS OF CRUDE OIL BY A. V. R. R.

Vesta Oil Works 380 bbls; Fisher Bro 80, on account same; A B Mills 80, on acount W Bartle; Lockhart, F & Co, 1,656, on account same; J. Wilkins 240, on account Peals and Boston Pet Co; Fisher Bro 80, on account S M Young; Peerless Oil Works 80, on account B S Duncan.

Total ..... 2,546 bbls

SHIPMENTS OF OIL BY A. V. R. R.

J. M. Ritter, 467 bbls refined to Logan Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.

M'Kelvy Bro's 404 bbls refined to W. P. Logan Bro. & Co., Philadelphia.

National Refining & Storing Co., 254 ref. oil to Wardin, F & Co., Phila.

H Koshler & Co., 292 bbls refined to Waring, K & Co., Phil'a.

Montzh imer K & Co., 498 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co., Phil'a.

Braun & Wagner, 553 bbls ref. oil to Waring, King & Co., Phila.

Citizens Oil Works 500 bbls refined to Jack Bro. & Co., Philadelphia.

Total ..... 2,857 bbls.

OIL SHIPPED BY WEST PENN. R. R.

Union Ref & Storing Co. 419 bbls ref to W. P. Logan, Bro & Co., Phila

Mentzer, H & Co., 319 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co., Phila.

Kirkpatrick & Co., 522 bbls refined to Logan Bros. & Co., Phil'a.

Total ..... 1,200 bbls.

SHIPMENTS EAST AT . UQUESNE DEPOT.

Hutchinson Oil Refining Co., 251 bbls ref. oil to A. G. McHenry, Phila.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, April 14—Cotton heavy and lower; sales 1,400 bales at 23c for middling uplands. Flour: receipts 8,420 bbls; market rather more active and unchanged: sales 7,200 bbls at $4,30@4,50 for superfine State western, $4,60@5,25 for extra State, $4,54@5,35 for extra western, $5@6 for white wheat extra, $4,75@6,00 for round hoop Ohio, $5@5.75 for extra St. Louis, $6@8 for good to choice, including 1,000 bbls extra western for export, also 480 to be delivered. Rye flour a shade firmer; sales 500 bbls at 4@5,10. Corn meal quiet. Whisky firmer; sales 309 bbls western at $1,01¾@1,03 for free, closing at the latter rate. Wheat—Receipts 88,500 bu; market lower, spring a shade firmer for winter; sales 98,000 bush at $1,05@1,09½ for No. 2 spring delivered, closing at $1,05. Chicago and Milwaukee delivered $1,04@1,04½ for No 1 Milwaukee delivered, $1,19 for winter red Illinois, $1,20@1,23 for winter red and amber western, latter price an extreme, and $1,50 for white western. Rye firmer, with sales of 7,000 bush State at $1,04@1,04¾. Barley quiet. Barley malt dull. Receipts corn, 1507 bush—corn a shade firmer, with sales of 35,000 bush at $1,06@1,09 for new mixed western, $1,08@1,10 for old do and $1,12 for yellow western. Receipts oats, 28,191 bush—Oats unchanged, with sales 29,000 bush at 58@58¾c for western in store and 64@68c for Ohio and State. Rice firm, with sales 150 tes Carolinas at 6@6¾c and 150 tierces Rangoon at 3 1-16c gold. Coffee dull. Sugar firm, with sales 700 hhds at 8¾@9¾c for Cuba and 10@10¾ cents for Porto Rico. Molasses quiet. Petroleum firm, with sales at 14½c for crude and 26½c for refined. Hops quiet at 15@25c for American. Turpentine quiet and unchanged. Pork firm; sales of 775 bbls, at $27.75@27.87 for mess, $20@21 for prime and $23.75@24.00 for prime mess; sales, sales of 500 bbls mess, seller May, at $27.75. Beef steady; sales of 345 bbls, at $10@15 for new plain mess and $14@17,50 for new extra mess. Tierce Beef firm; sales of 250 tes, at $24@28 for prime mess and $29@30 for India mess. Beef Hams quiet; sales of 75 bbls at $28@33 for mess. Cut meats steady; sales of 225 pkgs, at 10¼@12c for shoulders and 14¼@16c for hams. Middles firm. Lard heavy; sales of 440 tes, at 15c@15¾c for steam and 16c@16¾c for kettle rendered; also, sales of 750 tierces steam, seller April, May and June, at 15¾c. Butter in good demand at 14@20c for Ohio. Cheese quiet at 16@17c. Freights to Liverpool lower; shipments of 50,000 bu wheat per sail and steam at 3d.

Latest.—Flour closed steady with only a moderate demand. Wheat dull and heavy for spring, with sales at $1,05@1,06 for No 2 Chicago and Milwaukee, $1,08@1,09 firm for winter red and amber western at $1,20½@1,23. Rye scarce and firm. Oats dull at 58c for western in store, 64@68c for Ohio.

CHICAGO, April 14.—Exchange unchanged. Flour quiet and stronger. Wheat is ¼@¾c higher, at 74¾@75¾c for No 2, closing at 74¾@76c; this afternoon the market was dull at 75c cash. Corn firmer; No. 2 closed strong at 80c. Oats ¾@1c higher, closing at 39¾c for No. 2. Rye: 72@72½c for No. 2. Barley is entirely nominal. Highwines firmer at 88c for wood, and 90c for iron bound packages. Mess Pork firmer, with sales at $28,25@28,50. Lard dull at 15½c. Meats quiet. Dry salted shoulders 10¾c, rough sides 13½c, short rib middles 14¼c, short clear do 14¾c. Receipts for the past 24 hours: 2,731 flour, 6,200 bush wheat, 21,066 bush corn, 4,972 bush oats, 1,077 bush rye, 1,150 bush barley, 4,421 hogs. Shipments: 4,143 bbls flour, 51,645 bush wheat, 8,505 bush corn, 9,690 bush oats, 2,751 bush barley.

CINCINNATI, April 14—Whisky, sales at 97c. Mess Pork, $28,25@28,50. Lard, 15¾@16c. Bulk meats, 11@11¾c for both sides, 13¾c for rib sides, 14½c for clear rib, and 16c for clear sides. Bacon firm but quiet; shoulders 12c, sides 15¾@16¾c for clear rib and clear, with but a light demand. Butter and Cheese unchanged and quiet. No change in Linseed Oil. Lard is advanced to 90@$1 28. Groceries unchanged and in fair demand. Clover seed $16@16,25. Timothy firm at $5,75@6,25.

LOUISVILLE, April 14.—Cotton weak: middlings 21¾c. Flour $5. Corn $1 Oats 61c. Rye 90c. Wheat $1,05@1,20. Pork $29. Bacon 12, 16 and 16¾c. Bulk meats 11, 15 and 15¾c. Hams 18¾c. Lard 16¾c. Whiskey 97@98c. Tobacco: sales 289 hhds at $5¼@8 for lugs and $8¾@$55 for low to medium bright leaf.

PHILADELPHIA, April 14.—Flour very dull. Wheat: red $1,30; white $1,30@1,45. Rye $1,05. Petroleum steady: crude 19c; refined 23¾c. Mess pork is $27,75@28,00. Lard 16¼@16¾c. Whisky nominal at $1,03.

ST. LOUIS, April 14.—Tobacco active and unchanged. Cotton nominal at 2.¾c. Whisky dull at $1. Pork $28, is held higher. Bacon higher; shoulders 12c; clear rib 16c; clear sides 16¾@16¾c, but is held a' 17c.

NEW ORLEANS, April 14.—Cotton nominal with middling at 22@22½c; sales 4,000 bales; receipts 2 750; exports to Liverpool 7,838; stock 171,689; receipts of the week 16,477; exports 27,481; sales 21,300.

MEMPHIS, April 24.—Cotton irregular, with sales at 24@24¾c receipts 426 bales; exports 700 bales. Flour in middling demand at $5 25@6,00 Corn easy at $1.05 for shelled. Oats scarce at 65c.

NASHVILLE, April 14.—Cotton: low middling 20¾c and good ordinary 20c. Bacon: clear rib 16¾c; shoulders 12c; hams 16¾c. Lard 16¾c. Corn $1. Flour $4@6 for super to fancy.

DETROIT, April 14.—Wheat: extra $1 26; No 1, $1.17@1,18; regular, $1.05@1.06; amber, $1.08@1,09. Oats quiet at 52c. Barley $1,55 per cental. Cloverseed excited at $10,25.

BOSTON, April 14.—Petroleum dull and inactive on spot and futures; refined held at 22¾c on spot, and crude at $5,20; sales 200 bbls crude seller August at $5 6 .

BALTIMORE, April 14.—Mess Pork firm at $29 Bacon firm: rib sides 16c; clear sides 16¾@17c; shoulders 13c; hams 19@20c. Whisky firm $1.01@1.02 scarce.

MILWAUKEE, April 14—Flour nominal. Wheat weak at 81¾c for No 1 and 73¾c for No 2. Oats steady at 41c for No 2.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 14—Wheat and flour unchanged. Legal tenders 99.

ST. LOUIS, April 14—Cattle active at 4 @7½c. Hogs steady at 8@9c.

Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, April 14.—The market is devoid of animation and a little depressed, yet trade with jobbers has somewhat improved. The following are the most important changes to-day: Oakley ¾ bleached muslins are reduced to 9; Ed. Harris do do to 11¾c; Greene H do do to 9c; Gold Medal do do to 11¾c; Glenbrook 4-4 to 9½c; Augusta ¾ brown do to 9¾c, being ½c decline on each article. The Methuen A A ticks are reduced from 27½ to 26¾c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, April 14—6 cars metal; Nimick & Co 5 do do; Hallman & Hay 4 do do, Graff, Byers & Co; 5 do do, Zug & Co; 2 do do, Superior Mills; 280 sks barley, Pier, D & Co; 8 sks horns, Hoveler, K & Co; 15 bbls flour, 20 p sks, Culp & Shepard; 104 pcs steel, Reiter & Co; 1,085 bbls pork, Mork, G & Co; 5 bbls bran, J Jones; 10 bbls flour, 6 do beans, S Davol; 2 bf bbls butter, 1 bbl potatoes, 3 bxs eggs, 10 bbls peas, Voigt, M & Co; 65 bdls spokes, McWhinny & Co; 1 car staves and bbls, J S Liggett & Co; 100 bbls flour, 900 bxs cheese, T J Jenkins & Bro; 1 bbl onion sets, 2 do tallow, 4 tubs butter, J A Graff, 2 cars oil, Geo S Palmer & Co; 44 empty bbls, Wallace, C & Co; 6 bbls flour, Shepard & Davis; 25 bx bottles, Ammon, Tusser & Co; 4 bbls empty bottles, H W Buffum; 1 bx glass, B L Fahnestock & Co; 6 bbls onions, 1 tub butter, 2 kgs do, W H Graff & Co; 72 tea kettles, Wm McKee; 14 sks rags, 12 reams s k paper, Godfrey & Clark; 1 bbl eggs, 1 kg do, Woodworth & D, 3 bbls eggs, Dolman & D; 170 sks oats, 70 do rye, McHenry & Hoel; 76 tea kettles, 72 spiders, 6 pots, S Musgrave; 9 bbls trimmings, 1 sk hair, B Pfaum; 5 kgs butter, 6 do lard, 5 tubs butter, 1 hf bbl butter, H Rea, jr; 2 plows, Hall & S, 20 bdls spokes, Jas Herdman; 317 bxs window glass, C Dilworth & Sons; 6 bxs glass, J Braden; 1 bx books, A H English, 9 bbls eggs, S. Shriver & Co; 1 bbl eggs, Head & Metzgar; 16 bbls b coal, Seward & Emerson.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, April 14—200 bbls flour, 2 bbls lard, 2 bbls wheat, J W Bohn, 1 car beer, 1 car staves, Hastings & D; 100 tes hams, W B Hays; 104 do do, 17 do lard, J Dalzell & Son; 7 bbls eggs, Voigt, M & Co; 4 do do, H Rea Jr; 3 bdls hoes, Whitesides & D; 5 doz chairs, J Romard; 1 bxs tools, Logan & G; 3 doz rollers, J Woodwell; 74 empty o bbls, Spencer & M; 16 tubs butter, W H Graff; 2 bbls eggs, 2 tubs butter, J A Graff; 30 bgs oats, 3 bbls eggs, Meanor & H; 15 sks p nuts, Canfield & K; 1 bx mdse, C Moulter; 1 box trees, S J Schmidt; 1 bbl eggs, M W Rankin; 5 bbls eggs, J J Pettit; 10 pkgs produce, N Stupy; 1 bbls mdse, J McKay; 2 kgs do, Munhall & M; 1 bdl bgs, Campbell & C; 1 keg butter, S S Marvin; 2 pkgs furniture, Lemon & W; 3 tes sausage, 2 do Longuel; 1 bbl do, Hall & Co; 2 pkgs liquor, Caldwell; 3 bbls whisky, Voight & McG; 2 do alcohol, Harris & E, 2 bxs mdse, D L Rogers; 2 do h ware, Fulton & M; 1 box frames, B L H Dabbs; 1 do mdse, R Robinson; 25 cads tobacco, C D Arasthal; 9 cases do, 6 bxs do, W L Jones; 1 bbd do, 1 box do, E H Wormser; 1 car bones, Seward & E; 1 bag coffee, Arbuckles & Co.

CLEVELAND, AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD, April 14.—5 cars ore, Bradys Bend Iron Co; 5 do do, Jones & L; 16 bbls lub oil, Peacock & B; lot sundries, T J Cooke; 1 bbl wine, Louis Ries; 80 sks, 40 bbls potatoes, Voigt, M & Co; lot h h goods, J High; 7 bbls potash, W C Robertson; 1 case cigars, E Wormser & Co; 2 bxs c tobacco, E G H Zalharies; 7 racks, 21 pails tobacco, J W Taylor; 2 bxs organs, L R Newton; 3 jars, Bro & Co; 10 bxs organs, L R Newton; 3 jars, Bro & Co; 10 Marshall Bro; 1 car oats, W G Miller; 101 sks corn, 99 do rye, Scott & G; 3 bbls eggs, Vangorder & S; 1 bbl m sugar, 2 bxs butter, N J Braden; 185 sks oats, Rose & E; 3 bbls eggs, Atwell & Lee; 6 do do, P Duff & Son; 250 sks oats, Graham & M; 1 car clay, Park Bro & Co; 10 tes bacon, Watt, L & Co; 3 bbls butter, 8 bbls potatoes, Bruggerman & O; 2 do apples, B Moore; 3 kgs paint, M S Bessell; 9 rolls leather, G N Hoffstott; 3 cars pig iron, Nimick & Co; 99 sks e corn, Rose & E; 1 bbl eggs, S Devol; 3 do do, Hood & M; 2 do do, P Duff & Son.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, April 14.—1 car lime, H M Henderson & Bro; 1 do grain, W J Meek; 2 bdls pelts, D Chestnut & Co; 1 bbl eggs, Head & M; 3 do do, 2 bxs butter, L J Blanchard; 3 bbls eggs, Bruggerman & O; 2 sks t seed, 1 bdl pelts, Knox & Orr; 1 bx glass, B L Fahnestock & Co; 6 bbls onions, 1 tub butter, 2 kgs do, W H Graff & Co; 72 tea kettles, Wm McKee; 14 sks rags, 12 reams s k paper, Godfrey & Clark; 1 bbl eggs, 1 kg do, Woodworth & D, 3 bbls eggs, Dolman & D; 170 sks oats, 70 do rye, McHenry & Hoel; 76 tea kettles, 72 spiders, 6 pots, S Musgrave; 9 bbls trimmings, 1 sk hair, B Pfaum; 5 kgs butter, 6 do lard, 5 tubs butter, 1 hf bbl butter, H Rea, jr; 2 plows, Hall & S, 20 bdls spokes, Jas Herdman; 317 bxs window glass, C Dilworth & Sons; 6 bxs glass, J Braden; 1 bx books, A H English, 9 bbls eggs, S. Shriver & Co; 1 bbl eggs, Head & Metzgar; 16 bbls b coal, Seward & Emerson.

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PITTSBURGH & CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD, April 14 —30 bbls cement, Brooket & Co; 75 do do, C B Leech; 30 do do, Wallace & Co; 4 pkgs produce, Mc Cracken, G & Co; 1 bx sewer, Jas Calery; 2 bgs seed, W W Knox; 1 bbl butter, Voigt, M & Co; 75 bgs oats, Scott & G; 3 bdls skins, W Flaccus & Son; 28 rolls leather, G H Anderson; 5 cara metal Buhhar Iron Co; 70 sks coals, Graham & M; 58 bbls whisky, A G Mcgrew.

ALLEGHENY STEAMER, April 14—74 sks oats, 3 bbls eggs, F Owens; 1 car metal, Lewis, Bailey & D, 1 do do, Rogers & Burchfield; 100 bbls flour, Geo Stewart; 1 car cooperage: Ralva & R; 2 do metal, Lindsay & M; 3 tubs cheese, B Jenny.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

CINCINNATI PER JUNIATA, April 14.—40 bbls apples, Vangorder & S; 96 do potatoes, 31 do oats, W J Steel Bro; 78 bales hay, S B Floyd & Co; 216 sks potatoes, W C Armstrong; 3 pkgs eggs, 1 do butter, W H Graff & Co; 180 chairs, Ortleib & Co; 86 do, J Bernhardt; 84 do G Mulliken & Co; 254 do, Myers & Son; 7 bbls eggs, S Devol; 163 sks potatoes, Day & Co; 5 bbls eggs, 5 do apples, 5 do d apples, P Duff & Son; 29 pkgs eggs, 2 do d fruit, H Rea, jr; 1 bx eggs, Capt Gil more; 109½ tons metal, Loomis & Collard; 900 nail kegs, 12 bales hemp, I Lackey & Co; 78 chairs, Fackler & S; 8 cks bones, J H Parker; 60 chairs, Close S & Co; 362 bgs wheat, Kennedy Bro; 12 sks feathers, F G Craighead; 6 bales cotton, E Hyde & Son; 23 pkgs eggs, 9 do d apples, 4 do rags, Hood & Metzgar; 3 pkgs eggs, 1 do butter, 2 do onions, P Duff & Son; 13 pkg

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Office Rooms for Rent.

Three fine rooms in GAZETTE Building, second floor, fronting on Smithfield street and Sixth avenue. Marble mantel pieces, water and other conveniences. These rooms are very desirable and will be fitted up to suit parties wishing to occupy them. Apply at Counting Room.

To-day is Good Friday, a legal holiday.

Annie Stuart, aged four years, daughter of Hamilton Stuart, of Washington, Pa., was drowned yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. Particulars not received.

Valuable Property for Sale—In to-day's paper a valuable farm of eighty-five acres of coal and farming land is offered for sale. See advertisement on first page.

The Freehold Bank and Building Association will keep open to-day the counting room in English's block on Fourth avenue, for the reception of the first payment on the stock.

Elders Ordained.—Wednesday evening Messrs. David Dines and James H. McCune, recently elected elders in the Eighth U. P. Church, Sixth ward, were duly ordained, Rev. John S. Sands officiating.

Literary—The Literary Society which meets at Stewart's School House, in Findley township, will give a grand closing performance on Monday evening, the 18th inst. A rare treat may be expected.

Matrimonial.—Girls and females generally are advised against responding to matrimonial advertisements which may appear in our own or other journals. In nine hundred and ninety-nine cases out of a thousand they will be duped by practical jokers.

We have now one hundred and fourteen answers to the mathematical problem published yesterday. But few are correct. We should like to hear from the professors of our schools and colleges on the subject. The question is not unworthy their attention.

The Beau Idcal Scarf in the latest London style is a very pretty and novel affair. It can be worn with the ends thrown back, exposing the shirt front, or with the ends crossed and secured by a scarf pin, answering the double purpose of a tie or scarf.

By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that Hon. Russell Errett, U. S. Assessor of this District, gives official notice to persons who have any appeals to make in their assessments that he will attend to them on the 19th inst. See advertisement for particulars.

Due Credit.—In our notice of the elegant counters, shelves, and desks in the new Commercial Bank on Fourth avenue, we failed to observe that they were supplied by Messrs. Wm. Boyd and Son, artistic in the finishes in their ways, who have attained high reputation for their workmanship.

Commissions Received.—The following commissions have been received by the Recorder, for the following named persons: Justices of the Peace: Benjamin McClain for the borough of Allentown; James Suter, for the borough of Allentown; Wm. Hill and Samuel Glass, for Robinson township.

The warm weather gives warning that winter is over and that lighter clothing must be donned. Nowhere in the city can a better assortment at more reasonable prices be obtained in men and boy's clothing and general furnishing goods than at Oerting, Lindsbee & Co.'s headquarters, No. 121 Wood street, corner of Fifth avenue.

Wm. Keys, an employe on the Pittsburgh, Columbus and St. Louis Railway, in attempting to put baggage on a train at Shelby, a station a short distance west of Ieubenville, on Wednesday, slipped under the train and had both legs shockingly crushed below the knee. One of his legs will have to be amputated, and probably both.

Grand Sale of Furniture and Carpets.—The superb furniture of Mr. Goe's magnificent residence on Irwin avenue, Allegheny, will be sold on Saturday (to-morrow) at ten o'clock. Housekeepers will find a rare assortment of first class furniture, carpets, bedding, &c., &c. Also, sleigh, carriage and harness. A. Leggate, Auctioneer.

Where to get Your Teas.—With pleasure we refer our readers to the Family Grocery Store of John A. Renshaw, corner of Liberty and Ninth streets, for pure, unadulterated teas. Mr. Renshaw advertises that he has just received a large invoice of fresh imported teas, and will sell them at the very lowest market rates. Heads of families should try this house, and see if we are not correct in saying he sells just what he advertises.

Western University—The next term of this prosperous institution will commence Monday the 18th inst. The people should understand that this is no private affair to be managed by individual, and which will end with his life. It is in the hands of trustees who manage it for the good of our cities and country. Generous men, too, are sustaining it with their money. It has now fifteen professors, and the very best advantages of a business, preparatory, scientific and collegiate education. The law department will be open next autum.

Personal.—Messrs. Alexander Crozier, Vice President of the Board of Water Commissioners, and T. J. Whitman, Chief Engineer of the Water Works of St. Louis, are in the city stopping at the Monongahela House. These gentlemen were conspicuous in their attentions to the delegation of Allegheny officials who recently visited that city on a tour of inspections, and we trust their brief stay in the town may be enjoyable and pleasant. They come hither to inspect portions of the levitation machinery now being made for the new water works at St. Louis by the Fort Pitt Foundry.

The following gentlemen have been appointed a committee in conformity with a resolution passed at a meeting held on the evening of the 9th inst., to take measures to obtain a market house for the Twelfth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth wards:

Twelfth ward—Maurice Wallace, J. E. McKelvy.

Fifteenth—A. L. Pearson, Samuel Cameron.

Sixteenth—James S. Devlin, W. H. Barr.

Seventeenth—John W. Riddell, Edward Davison.

Eighteenth—David Kirk, John McMasters.

And are requested to meet at the office of Thomas R. Sill & Son, corner Thirty-third and Penn streets, on Saturday evening, at 7½ P. M., for consultation.

Z. WAINWRIGHT, Chairman.

Fire this Morning.

This morning, about three o'clock, a couple of pedestrians walking along Grant street, near Seventh avenue, discovered a bright light in Guckert & Son's planing mill and box factory. They sounded an alarm of fire from box 31, and with the police broke open the door, when the wood work around the "planer" on the second floor was found ablaze. A few moments more and the building would have been in flames. They succeeded, however, in extinguishing the flames with buckets of water before the arrival of the engines. From all appearances the fire was the work of an incendiary.

ROBBERY.

The Demi-Monde as Detectives—A Shoe Store Burglarized.

This morning about one o'clock Lieut. Palmer was approached on Smithfield street by one of the *demi-monde*, who stated that she had observed a man concealing a large box in Strawberry alley near Cherry. The Lieutenant acted upon the hint, and in company with Officer Richard Moon proceeded to the place where they captured a man standing guard over a couple of boxes and a large basket. Examination revealed them to be filled with new boots and shoes. The officer thinking he had confederates, kept him quiet by covering him with a loaded revolver, while they waited. They only waited a few minutes when two other chaps hove in sight. The whole three were seized, and together with the booty, taken to the lockup. Here two of them were recognized as James Mason and Thomas Herzman. The other was not known. The boxes have the marks of Fred. King, 193 Smithfield street, and subsequent examination showed the establishment to have been burglarized to a still greater extent. The amount of loss could not be estimated exactly, but doubtless the property will be turned up. The men will have a hearing this morning before the Mayor.

CITY COUNCIL.

Special Meeting.

A special meeting of the Select and Common Councils of the city of Pittsburgh was held at the Council Chamber, City building, yesterday Thursday, April 14th 1870.

Select Council.

Members present—Messrs. Aiken, Armstrong, Bissell, Brown, Burgwin, Coffin, Donnelly, Duncan, Edwards, Fritchey, Gross, Hartman, Herron, Isaac Jones, Kebe, Kirk, Laufman, Liddell, Littell, Lloyd, Morrow, Murdoch, Murray, McEwen, McMahon, Rafferty, Rees, Rush, Schmidt, Shirley, Shipton, Thompson, S. S. Wainwright, Z. Wainwright.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Jones moved that the rules be suspended in order to take up other business. Adopted.

The chairman presented several petitions for the reduction of business tax. Referred to the Finance Committee with power to act.

Mr. Murdoch presented a petition for the opening of Roup street, accompanying which was an ordinance providing for the same.

The petition was received and the ordinance passed.

Mr. McEwen, a resolution for a fire plug on Webster avenue. Referred to Water Committee.

Also, a remonstrance against paving Catherine alley. Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. Kebew, a petition for a gas lamp on Webster street. Referred to the Gas Committee.

Also, a petition for a continuation of water main on Webster avenue. Referred to the Water Committee.

Mr. Liddell, a petition to erect a wooden building on Twentieth street. Referred to the Committee on Wooden Buildings.

Also, for privilege to erect a frame stable on Smaliman street. Referred to the Committee on Wooden Buildings.

Mr. Herron, a petition for water main on Webster avenue, from Elm to Kirkpatrick street. Referred to the Water Committee.

Mr. Jones, a remonstrance against the grading and paving of Madison street. Referred to the Road Committee.

Mr. Schmidt, a petition for a change of grade on Liberty street, accompanying which was an ordinance providing for the same.

Petition received, and both papers referred to the Committee on Streets.

Mr. Thompson, a petition of T. P. Weiss & Co., asking privilege to be appointed to remove dead carcasses from the city. Accepted.

Mr. Rafferty, the petition of Jeremiah Haahan for privilege to put down a vault on Wylie street. Petition accepted and a resolution granting the privilege. Adopted.

Also a communication from Dr. McMeal tendering his resignation as a member of the Select Council. Accepted.

Also, a resolution instructing the Mayor to issue a proclamation calling a special election for a member of Select Council in the Fifth ward. Adopted.

A remonstrance against the construction of a sewer on St. Patrick's alley was taken up and referred to the Street Committee.

Mr. Gross presented the petition of Hallman & Co., asking for a reduction of business tax. Referred to Finance Committee with power to act.

Mr. Aiken, an ordinance appointing new viewers on the opening of Penn avenue. Passed finally.

Mr. Coffin offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the unexpended balance and the interest thereon be set apart as a fund to pay off the indebtedness of the city and be considered no part of the yearly appropriation.

Referred to the Ordinance Committee with instructions to report an ordinance.

Mr. Kirk presented the following:

WHEREAS? There has been an act passed by the Pennsylvania Legislature providing that Councils may Reduce the membership of Select Council one in ten, and that of Common Council without limit; and whereas this Legislation has been secured without notice to the people or Council, but clandestinely introduced at the close of the session before a meeting of Councils would intervene to prevent it: therefore

Resolved, That we believe that this Change is not desired by the People, is a Violation of the Original terms of Consolidation, and will be no Improvement in the Government of the City.

Resolved, That the interference with and continual changing of the Fundamental Laws of the city by interested Parties is a public Evil, and We Pray our Legislators and Governors hereafter to make no changes in the same unless requested and approved of by the representatives of the People in Councils assembled.

Resolved, That the foregoing reasons Councils hereby refuse their approval of the act as provided in the same, and Respectfully ask the Legislature to Repeal it at their next session.

Mr. Murdoch favored the resolution.

Mr. Jones also favored the passage of the resolution.

Mr. Gallaher desired to know if Council had any official notice of the passage of said bill.

Mr. Gross said that he had been at Harrisburg during the last week of the session, and hearing of the bill, made inquiry concerning it, but could not find it or any one who could tell him what its provisions were.

Mr. Jones said that he had heard there was a copy of the bill in the house and he desired to hear it read. The bill was then read by the chairman.

The yeas and nays were called on the passage of the resolution, with the following result: ayes, 36; nays, 1.

So the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Kirk presented a resolution authorizing the appointment of a committee of five to inquire into and ascertain if any members of Councils or city officers had been instrumental in having the bill reducing the representation in Council passed.

Mr. Gallaher moved to lay the resolution on the table.

The yeas and nays were called for, with the following result: ayes, 10; nays, 27.

The question then recurred on the resolution.

Mr. Littell thought that Council had no right to investigate the conduct of city officials.

Mr. Shipton said that the investigation would not amount to anything; had no right to ask these gentlemen any impertinent questions.

Mr. Gross hoped that Council would not stultify itself by the passage of such a resolution.

Mr. Brown thought that Council had no right to enter upon such an investigation. He thought that Mr. Siagle, or whoever drew up the bill had been extremely courteous in leaving the matter to be decided by them.

Mr. Kirk called for the yeas and nays with the following result: ayes 12; nays 26; so the resolution was lost.

Mr. Gross presented an act of Assembly, providing for the improvement of Penn avenue.

Mr. Gross read the bill, and it was then ordered to be printed and referred to the Finance Committee, who are required to report at next meeting.

Mr. Rafferty, an ordinance appointing the Street Commissioners to grant permits to persons to construct vaults under side walks.

Mr. Kirk moved to amend by striking out the words "Street Commissioners" and insert "Building Inspector."

The amendment was not adopted.

The question recurred on the passage of the ordinance, when it was passed under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Brown ordained a petition from citizens of the Sixteenth ward asking for a division of said ward, and asked that it be referred to a committee of five.

Mr. Schmidt moved to lay on table. Lost.

The petition was then referred.

Mr. Herron, a resolution instructing the Street Committee, at their discretion, to pay to K. Bracken, out of the Street Fund, the sum of $6 000. Adopted.

Mr. Murdoch, from the Road Committee, presented a report of said committee, transmitting an ordinance for the opening of Beaver street from Ridge to Arch street. Also, an ordinance for grading and paving of St. Patrick's alley.

The report was accepted and the ordinance laid over under the rules.

COMMON COUNCIL BUSINESS.

An ordinance presented and passed in Common Council, at a previous meeting was called up and passed finally.

An ordinance relative to grading Thirty second street, presented and passed in Common Council, at previous meeting which in Select Council, was referred to the Street Committee, was reported back from Common Council, that body adhering to former action.

On motion of Isaac Jones Select Council adhered to former action and asked a Committee of Conference.

In the matter of the petition of Thos. Burns relative for payment of balance due for grading, SelectCouncil concurred in the action of Common Council. Council adjourned.

Common Council.

This branch was called to order at a quarter past two o'clock by President Tomlinson, when the following members answered to the call of the roll,

Messrs. Arthurs, Albeitz, Barker, Baymer, Black, Bradley, Caskey, Chalmers, Creegan, Diamond, Duff, Edwards, Ferson, D. L. Fleming, Gazzam, Hare, Jones, Kohne, Lang, Mattern, Mitchell, Miller, Moore, Moseley, McElvy, McKelvy, Negley, H. W. Oliver, Jr., H. W. Oliver, Sr., Schleiter, Schneider, Seibert, Selfarth, Seitz, Shoeb, Sims, Smith, Sneatheu, Snodgrass, Verner, Wallace and President Tomlinson.

PRELIMINARIES.

The clerk then commenced the reading of the minutes and had disposed of about one page when,

Mr. McKelvy, moved to dispense with the readings as Councils had a great deal of business before them and were pressed for time. Carried.

The President—This is a special meeting called at the request of the Committee on Fire Engines and Hose. If they have anything to offer, we are now ready to consider it.

Mr. Arthurs, from the Committee, called up the resolutions laid over at last meeting (published in the proceedings.) The paper was read by the clerk. It authorized Councils to take possession of the Fire Department apparatus; pay to Messrs. Phillips and McAuley the amount paid out by them, and assume all in debtedness of the companies.

CITY "PAWNBROKING."

Mr. Sims—I move the adoption of the resolutions.

Mr. Gazzam—I move to consider them *seriatim*.

Mr. Chalmers—Mr. President, I don't believe in adopting any such resolutions. Some of the engines are not worth their weight in old iron. We are not ready to go into the pawn-broking business yet.

Mr. McKelvy—I move that the preamble and resolutions, as read, be indefinitely postponed.

Carried.

Mr. Arthurs now called up the ordinance levying a tax for the maintenance of the Paid Fire Department.

The ordinance was read by the President.

Mr. Morgan rose to a point of order, stating that the law only gave Councils power to levy a tax when the Department was first organized.

The point was sustained by the Chair and the ordinance ruled out.

THE FIRST BILL.

Mr. Arthurs—Mr. President I have prepared an ordinance for the creation of a Paid Fire Department. It is the essence of those governing the cities of Cincinnati, Baltimore and Boston, and contains the best regulations of them compacted into one. The gentleman then read the ordinance, which comprised ten sections and was quite a lengthy document.

Mr. Snodgrass—Mr. President I would just ask if this is the "Long" bill or the bill prepared by the Committee.

Mr. Arthurs—It is presented by the Committee.

This bill, Mr. President, has been prepared with great care, and I hope it will go through. My learned friend Mr. Morgan will object to it. He will say—

MR. MORGAN OBJECTS.

Mr. Morgan—I object to that, I don't need any one to tell what I've got to say on it. (Laughter.)

Mr. President—The gentleman will confine himself to the bill.

Mr. Arthurs—Well then I was just going to say that no rational objection could be made to the bill, and I hope it will go through, that we can and reach select Council this afternoon. I will say more when Mr. Morgan gets through.

Mr. Morgan—Mr. President I object to that bill because a great deal of it is already covered by ordinances. I have a bill which I made this morning—took the "Long" bill and went over it, striking out and correcting, and I now offerer this as a substitute for the bill just presented by the Committee. [The gentleman then read his substitute, consisting of seventeen sections.] After reading the bill Mr. Morgan said he offered this bill because he thought it a much better one. He thought when the department was started right. He thought by putting it into the hands of commissioners, the making of it a political machine would then be prevented. He did not favor putting the department in the hands of the Committee on Fire Engines and Hose. It must eventually in that way become political in every respect. This bill was prepared by a special committe appointed for the purpose, and it had been gotten up by underwriters, experienced men in business and others after due consideration.

Mr. Seibert—I do not favor the bill as presented by Mr. Morgan. It is not as economical as the one presented by the committee. I think we can not go there and spend all the money we can in new offices and such arrangements. Let us run this department economically.

A member (*sotto voce*)—what's he know about it. (tittering.)

The President—order, order, the gentleman from the 14th ward has the floor.

Mr. Wallace, I move that the bill be laid over.

The President—Which bill Mr. Wallace, Mr. Morgan's.

Mr. Wallace—Yes, sir.

The President—The motion is to lay the Morgan bill on the table. All in favor say aye.

The first vote not being satisfactory, a rising vote was taken, when the motion to lay on the table was lost.

THE MORGAN BILL.

Mr. Creegan—Now Mr. President, I move the adoption of Mr. Morgan's bill.

Mr. McKelvy—Mr. President, I move that Mr. Morgan's bill be taken up and considered *seriatim*.

Mr. Batchelor—Mr. President there's one thing about this business. At the last meeting the Councils instructed the Committee on Fire Engines to prepare a bill, and it strikes me we are overruling this action.

Mr. Morgan—No sir. They did report one and we have not accepted it. We can offer a substitute.

The President—The business is regular.

Mr. Hare—Now, Mr. President: before going any farther, I think we ought to start this matter right. The President has ruled that we have no power to elect commissioners. I decide this.

Mr. Duff—Mr. President. I can't see anything in this Act of the Legislature, that authorizes us to elect seven or nine commissioners.

A LEGAL HITCH.

Mr. Oliver, Jr.—Mr. President; that bill from the Legislature is as broad as a blanket. It covers the whole business. It gives us more power than we ever had before.

Mr. Morgan read a section which he thought covered the case.

Mr. McKelvy—Well, Mr. President, your decision wouldn't cover this case. If it is a legal question, let us have some advice on it. Let us have the opinion of the City Solicitor.

The Clerk was then instructed to ascertain if the Solicitor was in the Select Branch. During his absence.

Mr. Caskey moved to postpone the whole matter until the next regular meeting.

Mr. Hare—Well, then, Mr. President, I call for the yeas and nays on that motion. If we are going to postpone this matter I want to know who will be responsible for this delay.

Mr. Oliver—I second that call. Our property is going to waste, and now we should see who will be responsible.

The yeas and nays were then taken, which was decided in the negative, Messrs. Barker, Caskey and Miller voting in the affirmative.

The Clerk now reported the Solicitor could not be found.

After the result had been announced, Mr. Batchelor asked if it was to be understood that the Chair had decided Councils had no power to elect Commissioners?

The President—Yes, sir; I so decided.

Mr. Batchelor—Then I appeal.

The President—Mr. Morgan has appealed. The vote is now on the appeal.

The vote resulted adversely to the decision of the Chair.

The consideration of the bill was now resumed.

DOWN TO WORK.

Mr. Morgan now moved to adopt the first section as read.

Mr. D. L. Fleming offered to amend, making the number of Commissioners nine instead of seven, the terms of three to expire and as many to be elected annually. This plan he considered less complicated, and not so liable to create confusion as the other one proposed.

Mr. Chalmers—That's just what I intended to offer.

The amendment was adopted and the section as read adopted.

Mr. McKelvy offered an amendment to the section prohibiting any member of Council from becoming a Commissioner, which was also adopted.

Mr. Chalmers offered an amendment to the second section making the Chief Engineer act as Secretary to the Board.

Mr. Morgan opposed this amendment. The Chief Engineer would have plenty to do in attending to his duties properly. He must visit the Department and have general supervision of it. He could not play Secretary.

Mr. McKelvy thought the the Engineer could easily do the work of Engineer and Secretary. He thought it might be tried anyhow for one year, then if the plan didn't work it could be abandoned.

Mr. Hare differed with this idea, he thought the Engineer would have enough to do without acting as Secretary.

Mr. Oliver thought if the Department was to cost $60,000 it was necessary to have a Clerk or Secretary who could keep books properly. A good Engineer and experienced Fireman might not be able to do this. He thought it would be a good check to have a Secretary.

A vote was then taken on the amendment, which was lost. The original section was then adopted.

The third section was then adopted without debate.

THE NUMBER OF STEAMERS

The fourth section was read, when

Mr. Hare moved to substitute six instead of seven steamers. The Department only needed six.

Mr. Morgan explained that the section prohibited *more* than "seven." The Commissioners could take as many less than that as they thought necessary.

Mr. Chalmers objected to locating only one company. He wanted all of them located. The people on the hill needed one up there. They should have some location.

Mr. Morgan explained that it was especially necessary to have two companies at least located in the out districts. The others could be distributed through the city by the Commissioners to the best advantage.

The section was then adopted.

Section five was adopted without debate.

Section six was read when

Mr. Snodgrass objected.

He wanted the money to be controlled by Councils instead of in the hands of the Treasurer. He wanted the surplus to be out at interest.

Mr. Hare explained that by the ordinance recently passed, the surplus funds of the Treasurer was put out at interest.

Mr. Snodgrass—But this is a special fund.

Mr. Morgan—No it ain't; no more than the Street fund, or the Water fund is special.

Mr. Snodgrass—Well, then, if that is the understanding, I'll withdraw the objection.

The section was then adopted.

Sections seven and eight were adopted.

Section nine was read.

THE MEN,

Mr. Seibert objected, and moved to amend it, by substituting seven men for an engine and six men for a hook and ladder company.

Mr. Morgan—Well, Mr. President, some of the most experienced firemen were consulted on that point, and they said the men were not at all too many.

Mr. Miller—Mr. President, I would just ask if any man who ever saw a hook and ladder truck will say that six men is too many. What are they to do if a three story building is on fire and men or children in the third story or the garret. (Laughter.) Twelve men is not too many.

The amendment was not seconded and the section was adopted.

Section ten was read.

Mr. Seibert—Well, I object. I think some provision should be made that the "fire boys" can't tear up everything before them. I don't think they ought to ride down everything.

Mr. Morgan—Well, the act of Assembly gives the firemen the right of way.

Mr. Seibert—I know that, but it should be regulated. I have seen myself an engine come along and demolish the team of a butcher, and he had no recourse. I don't think this ought to be.

Mr. Morgan—The Commissioners, I suppose, will regulate all these little details.

The section was then adopted as read.

Sections eleven, twelve, thirteen and fourteen were adopted without debate.

Mr. Hare thought section fifteen should be amended so as to give the foreman of the company five or ten dollars more than the others. He had more responsibility, he should have more wages. The distinction would give him more authority.

Mr. Morgan—Well, he's getting $70 a month and his lodgings. I think that's enough.

Mr. Jones—Well, Mr. President, it is well known that the foreman of a company should be possessed of more ability than the others. He should be paid accordingly.

Mr. Hare moved to amend by making the increase as stated.

Mr. Miller—Mr. President, we don't take enough notice of the hook and ladder companies. Now I think that we ought to pay enough to get a good man. This is among the lives of the people, and the position is a responsible one.

Mr. Hare submitted his amendment in writing, making the salary of the engineer $840 and the foreman the same. The amendment was lost.

The section was then adopted.

Section sixteenth was read, when Mr. Duff moved to strike it out.

Mr. Morgan—That's the most important section in the whole bill. It puts the Fire Alarm Telegraph into the hands of the Commissioners. You can't make the department successful without having the whole thing connected.

MR. DUFF INDULGES IN "SARKASM."

Mr. Duff said—Mr. President, I think we don't need to put this in their hands. Now it is well known that there is 500 feet wire from police headquarters to the wires than fire alarm business. Those commissioners might after ward say, "we don't want your police business over our wires. You'll have to put up new wires and you may use our poles if you like." But we will control the wires." Then soon after they would say we want control of the men who strike the alarms, and then we'll have to give them up. Now if the city will own the wire, then they'll be at a loss and they will need something. The water in the plugs is not theirs. They'll want a lease on that. Then we'll want some of our people to drink the water, but that's nothing. (Laughter.) We might as well give them the water works. I think we're giving them too much power.

Mr. Oliver, Jr.—What's the use of starting a man to work without tools? This telegraph is part of the department. We must put it under the control of the Commissioners. I have no fear of their taking too great liberty, as the gentleman has said.

Mr. Morgan—Well, Mr. President, the power that created the Commissioners can turn them out again if they don't do right. Councils can do that by simply repealing the ordinance.

FINALLY ADOPTED.

The motion to strike out was then lost and the section adopted.

The remaining section of the ordinance was adopted without debate.

On motion of Mr. Hare the ordinance was then passed finally as a whole, the rules being suspended. As passed, it is as follows:

THE ORDINANCE.

An ordinance creating a Paid Fire Department for the city of Pittsburgh.

Be it ordained and enacted by the Councils of the city of Pittsburgh, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by authority of the same.

SEC. 1. The Councils of the city of Pittsburgh shall, in a joint meeting called for the purpose elect nine citizens, resident of said city, to be "Pittsburgh Fire Commissioners," (which office is hereby created with the duties and powers hereinafter contained implied) who shall form a Pittsburgh Fire Department to take and have as provided by this ordinance, control and management of all officers, men, property, measures and action for the prevention and extinguishment of fires within said District, to be organized as herein provided, and to be known as the Pittsburgh Fire Department. Said Commissioners shall hold the said office respectively for the terms following, to wit: three for one year; three for two years; and three for three years. At the expiration of the term respectively, successors shall be elected by Councils, who shall hold said office for the term of three years. Vacancies in said office shall be filled by the remaining members of said department, nominating, and Councils confirming as above. Said Commissioners shall be subject to removal by the Councils of the city of Pittsburgh, as is provided by the laws applicable to the removal of other city officers, which are hereby enacted so as to apply to said department, but no removals shall be made until the Commissioner contemplated to be removed shall have been served with specific written charges, stating the directions complained of, and have opportunity to make full and adequate opportunity to publicly answer the same and make his defense thereto. Said Commissioners shall not receive pay and shall have power to buy and sell real estate subject to the approval of Councils; and provided further that no member of Councils shall be eligible to become one of said Commissioners.

SEC. 2. Said commissioners, being qualified, shall meet and organize the "Pittsburgh Fire Department" by selecting one of said commissioners to be President, and appointing a person to be Secretary, whereupon they shall possess and have all the power and authority conferred upon or possessed by any and all officers of the Fire Department of the city of Pittsburgh, and to the exclusion of all such officers and such other powers and duties in said city as are hereinafter conferred. Five of said commissioners shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

SEC. 3. The said "Pittsburgh Fire Department" is hereby empowered and directed to possess and exercise fully and exclusively all the powers and perform all the duties for the government, management, maintenance and direction of the Fire Department of the city of Pittsburgh, and the premises and property thereof, which, at the time of the organization of said Department, were possessed by the so-under Department, or under the control of the Boards and officers of the Fire Department of said city, or officers or employees of said city; said powers and duties to be exercised and performed, and said property used in the said city or otherwise as hereinafter provided. And the said Department shall hereafter have sole and exclusive power and authority to extinguish fires in said city of Pittsburgh; and all ordinances conferring upon any other officer and officers and power in relation to the extinguishment of fires in said city, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 4 The Board of Commissioners shall have full power to provide, in and for the city of Pittsburgh, supplies, horses, tools, implements, and apparatus of any and all kinds (to be used in extinguishing fires) and to provide suitable locations for the same, and to buy, sell, construct, repair and have the care of the same, and take any and all such action in the premises as may be reasonably necessary and proper. *Provided*, that the Commissioners shall not have more than seven steamers, two hose companies two hook and ladder companies, and one fuel wagon, one hose company to be located in the district known as Oakland, and one hook and ladder company to be located in the district known as East Liberty.

SEC. 5. The department hereby created is hereby empowered and directed to possess and exercise full and exclusive power and discretion for the government, management, maintenance and direction of the several buildings and premises and property and appurtenances thereto, and all apparatus, hose, implements and tools of any and all kinds, which at the time of the appointment of the Commissioners aforesaid, were under the charge and control of any and all officers or officers of the Fire Department in said city, for the use and benefit of the Fire Department of the city of Pittsburgh. And it shall be the duty of all persons and officers in possession of any property, real or personal, belonging to or set apart for or in use by or for the Fire Department of said city, to deliver the same to the possession and control of said Pittsburgh Fire Department.

SEC. 6. The Treasurer of the city of Pittsburgh shall be the custodian of all moneys of the Department. He shall, on checks or vouchers drawn by the said commissioners and approved by the City Controller, disburse all moneys raised and used for the purpose of said Pittsburgh Fire Department.

SEC. 7. The Pittsburgh Fire Commissioners, the Mayor of the city of Pittsburgh, the Presidents of the Select and Common Councils, the Chairman of the Finance Committee of said Councils and the Controller of said city shall constitute a "Board of Estimate" and shall annually, on or before the first Monday of January each year, estimate the sum required for the support and maintenance of the said Department for the ensuing fiscal year, and report the same to Councils, who shall cause to be levied, raised and collected upon estates, property and all things subject to taxation according to law within said city. The sum so as aforesaid required and estimated for the annual expenses authorized by this act and the moneys so collected shall be deposited in the City Treasury, and placed to the credit of the Pittsburgh Fire Department, all of which taxes shall be collected as other city taxes are now by law collected.

SEC. 8 The said Commissioners shall provide such offices and such business accommodations as may be requisite for the transaction of its business and that of its subordinates in said city of Pittsburgh.

SEC. 9. The said Commissioners shall have power to select a Secretary, Chief and Assistant Engineers, and as many officers, clerks, firemen and appointees as may be necessary, and the same shall at all times be under the control of the said Commissioners, and perform such duties as may be assigned to them by said Commissioners, and may be removed by said Commissioners. The firemen and employes mentioned in this section shall be selected as far as practicable from the present "Fire department of the City of Pittsburgh." *Provided* That the Commissioners shall not employ more than one Chief Engineer, one Assistant Engineer, eight men for each steamer, four men for each hose company and six men for each hook and ladder company; each steamer shall have one foreman, one engineer, one fireman, one driver and four men; each hose company shall have one foreman and three men; each hook and ladder company shall have one foreman, one driver and four truckmen.

SEC. 10. The aforesaid officers and men, with their apparatus of all kinds when on duty, shall have the right of way at any fire, and in any highway, street or avenue, over any and all vehicles of any kind, except those carrying the United States mail, and any person in, or upon, or owning any such vehicle, who shall refuse the right of way, or in any way willfully obstruct any fire apparatus, or any of said officers, while in performance of duty, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be subject to a penalty not to exceed fifty dollars.

SEC. 11. On and after the organization of the department, all real estate, fire apparatus, hose, implements, tools, and all property of whatever nature then or therefore in use by the firemen or Fire Department of the city of Pittsburgh shall be transferred by all persons having charge of the same, to the keeping and custody of the "Pittsburgh Fire Department" (thereby created) and for the use of said Department thereafter. And said property shall remain the property of the city of Pittsburgh, subject to the public uses of said department, as aforesaid, and for the purposes provided by this ordinance. And whenever any of the said property shall no longer be needed by the said department for the purposes of this act, they shall dispose of the same to the best advantage, and apply the proceeds to the "Fire Department Fund."

SEC. 12. The Department hereby created may adopt a Common Seal and direct its use, and may institute and maintain suits and proceedings, (and may pay any costs, expenses or judgments therein,) for the enforcement of its rights and contracts, and for the protection, possession and maintenance of the property under the control of said said Department, and all sums recovered shall be for the benefit of said Department Fund.

SEC. 13. It shall be the duty of said Department annually to present to the Select and Common Councils of the city of Pittsburgh, in the month of January in each year, a full, complete and detailed statement of its expenditures during the previous year, and to set forth therein generally the action of said Department and the classification and number of its officers and men. The first report of said Department shall contain a copy of the Rules and By-laws adopted by said Department, and the several subsequent annual reports shall set forth all amendments to said Rules and By-laws.

SEC. 14. It shall be the duty of the Department hereby created, and of the police force of the city of Pittsburgh, their respective officers and men, to so co operate together in all proper ways, and the said police force and this Department may respectively provide for prevention against fire, and for the arrest of all persons who may, at or near any fire, commit or attempt to commit any crime against the laws of this Commonwealth, or may violate any rule or regulation of said Department, and on the First Monday of January in each year the officers and men under the control of the Pittsburgh Fire Commissioners shall be sworn in like manner as the police force of said city, and in case of emergency, the Mayor of said city shall have power and control over them as he has over the police force of said city.

SEC. 15 The said Commissioners shall not pay more than $1,200 per year to the Chief Engineer, $840 to the Assistant Engineer, $840 to each Foreman of steamers, $820 to each Engineer of steamers, $750 to each foreman and driver of each hose, and hook and ladder company, and $720 per year to all other employes designated as men connected with this department.

SEC. 16. The said Commissioners shall have sole and exclusive control of the Fire Alarm Telegraph and all employes connected therewith.

SEC. 17. That all ordinances or parts of ordinances in any manner conflicting with this ordinance, be and the same are hereby repealed.

IN SELECT COUNCIL.

In Select Council Mr. Jones moved an indefinite postponement of the matter.

Mr. Kirk moved a suspension of the rules and final passage of the ordinance.

The motion prevailed and the ordinance was passed finally.

OTHER BUSINESS TAKEN UP.

New business was then taken up.

Mr. Sims presented the petition of Thomas Bryan for payment of balance due him. Referred to Committee on Finance with power to act.

Mr. Chalmers, petition for grading and sand curling Breed street. Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. Oliver presented the supplement to the City Hall Commission act, authorizing the completion of the building and issuing of bonds for additional funds. He also offered a resolution accepting the supplement as provided for in its provisions.

A LITTLE "LEGACY."

In offering the resolution, the gentleman said: Mr. President—This is a legacy which comes down to us from a former Council. The City Hall is going to cost more than we had anticipated. But it has been commenced and we must finish it. The leases upon the present city headquarters on Fourth avenue will be out in April, 1871. and we must do something to provide a new place. The building will be an ornament to the city when it is finished. I think we ought to let the Commissioners have this money. The money which has been put in has been expended properly, and the Commissioner has made a full and correct report so that all may know of this matter.

A MCKELVY "FOR AN OLIVER."

Mr. McKelvy—Well Mr. President I only want to say that I would like to know how long it will be before this building is finished, and how much money it will take I don't believe the money now asked for will complete it. I think this matter ought to stop somewhere. [Laughter.]

Mr. Oliver—Well I will just state that if the gentleman wishes to know how the money has been spent, he can go to the record for December——

Mr. McKelvy—Well that's not what I want.

I have all confidence in the gentlemen of the Commission, but—

Mr. Oliver—Well, what do you want then?—Mr. President, who has the floor?

The President—The gentleman from the Twelfth ward is out of order.

Mr. McKelvy—Why can't I ask for an explanation?

Mr. Oliver—You did ask that, and I answered you, and will do so again: look at the record—

Mr. McKelvy—That ain't answering me. You are going on again to refer to old——

Mr. Oliver—Well, if the gentleman knows what I am going to say, he'd better take my place here. (Laughter.) Mr. President, have I a right to proceed?

The President—You have the floor.

Mr. McKelvy (sitting down)—Well, let him go ahead.

PROTESTS AGAINST "CARPING" CRITICISM.

Mr. Oliver—What I was going to say is this. The City Hall is already commenced and partially up, now we must furnish it. It has cost more than we expected but the money was all honestly spent. I know it is the fashion nowadays to carp at every public work and throw out insinuations about the reckless use of public funds, but I hope this Council will not lend themselves to such meanness as that. The men composing this Commission are well known, and would be entrusted with any business by any man in the town. Now if we are going to lend ourselves to these scandals after while we'll not be able to get an honest man, or any man who values his character to take any of our offices, or have anything to do with municipal affairs. This City Hall business, especially, afforded a theme for a great deal of discussion. I think the character of the men constituting the Commission should have been enough to guarantee it. Yet we hear further evidence than this. We have a report to show where every cent of the money went. Now, don't let us start the old cry here that we don't know what is being done with so much money. Let us get the building finished.

Mr. McKelvy—I think just as Mr. Oliver does. But what I want to know is will this additional money finish the building? I don't believe it will, and I think we should do something which would curtail the expenses. That's all.

Mr. Morgan—Oh well, we must finish the building, cost what it will. Let us approve this act and let the Commissioner have the money that the work may be pushed forward.

SQUIRE STEEL VINDICATED.

Mr. Batchelor—I have a word to say in this matter, which I think comes in properly here. I heard a great deal about the spending of the money, and among other things, that the Secretary to the Commission was receiving a salary of from two to three thousand dollars. I thought I'd examine that. I went to the books and examined them thoroughly. I found no charge of that kind there. I found everything, as far as I could tell about it, set of books, all right. There's no use in suppressing the fact of—I know that Squire Steel was the Secretary. I examined the books, but didn't let him know for what purpose. After I got through I asked him, and he told me he had received not one cent for the work. He had done it all gratuitously, and so far as their books show that is their answer too. I think I know how a set of books should be kept. I make this statement in justice to Squire Steel, who has been maligned in connection with the Secretaryship.

I think this act should be approved and the Commission given the money to finish their work.

Other members expressed their opin